

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 21

Section 1

April 24, 1930.

IN CONGRESS

An agreement between the Senate and House conferees on the tariff bill was reached yesterday, but eight major points of controversy were referred back to the two branches for final determination, and a bitter dispute over these is in prospect on the floors, according to the press to-day. The controversial sugar rate increase, the export debenture, and the modified flexible tariff provision are among the propositions upon which new votes will be necessary before a bill can be sent to the White House. Besides sugar, debenture, and flexible differences, the two houses have yet to reach an accord on the cement, lumber, shingles, and silver rates, and the Senate's proposed reorganization of the Tariff Commission.

The Senate yesterday rejected the Shortridge proposal to bar all Philippine immigration for five years except students and visitors, and approved, 32 to 30, the Kendrick amendment to the Harris bill to allow unrestricted entry of laborers engaged in seasonal work of less than eight months' duration. Another proposal by Senator Hayden of Arizona to place Canada and Newfoundland under a quota was rejected, 44 to 14.

The House yesterday sent the agriculture appropriation bill to conference after refusing to accept several Senate amendments.

Speaker Longworth referred to the House appropriations committee the supplemental estimate of \$28,693,540 submitted by President Hoover, as an initial outlay on more than 200 public building projects to cost \$112,687,800. (Press, Apr. 24.)

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

The Federal Farm Board to-day announces that it has approved an application of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., of New York for a loan of not exceeding \$4,000,000.

This line of credit will enable the association to carry out a three year program of expanding its merchandising and handling facilities for the sale of its products. Repayment of the entire amount borrowed is required in approximately ten years. The loan will be secured by a first mortgage on the properties of the league. The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association is an organization of about forty thousand dairy farmers of the New York milk shed, which includes all of New York State and parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut. This territory supplies the New York metropolitan market as well as the smaller cities throughout the area.

NORTH CAROLINA BANKS CLOSE

A Monroe, N.C., dispatch to-day reports that two additional banks closed at Monroe yesterday following the failure of the Bank of Union to open yesterday and left the community without banking facilities. The report says: "The Farmers' Bank and Trust Company did not open its doors, and later in the day the First National Bank suspended. Runs on both banks followed the closing of the Bank of Union..."

Section 2

Corporation
Farming

An editorial in *Successful Farming* for May says: "From Kansas a subscriber sends us a clipping which describes two bills recently introduced in the special session of the legislature of that State, prohibiting large scale corporation farms. The fear is expressed that prosperous, individual farmers will be replaced by big business using hired help exclusively. With the nation-wide movement to merge thousands of small business concerns there naturally comes the question, Why not apply the same system to agriculture? Because farming is a mode of living as well as a business, there are those who fear that such a change will bring about social loss greater than the possible economic gain...Certainly the new competition deserves thoughtful study. It is a challenge the individual farmer dare not ignore. It means that individual efficiency must be increased, that cooperative group action must come, and that the inefficient will be forced out. Never was there a time when it was more necessary to be informed on every line of farm business. We believe, however, that competition within the industry between individual farmers is of even greater significance now than between individuals and corporations. We have no sympathy with attempts to oppose any type of farming by legislation. What is economically sound will prevail. We still maintain our confidence in the ability of the individual farm family..."

Cuban
Sugar

A Havana dispatch April 22 reports: "The total output of sugar manufactured in the various mills throughout the island up to April 15 was 3,910,329 tons. Information given out officially April 19 by the Department of Agriculture said that 125 mills were still grinding, while thirty-two had concluded the season's operations."

Farm
Relief

Joseph Stagg Lawrence writes under the title "The Futility of Farm Relief" in *Harper's* for May. He says in part: "...Just one thing churns in the farmer's cranium. He has moved ahead. By all odds he has moved more rapidly and farther during the past decade than in any other similar period in history--but--his urban brother has done even better. There is the rub. There lies the disparity about which such copious and bitter tears have been shed. It has created profound discontent among the farmers of the nonindustrial areas; and the politician with his highly sensitized antennae, ever seeking states of mind which may profitably be exploited, has discovered here a virgin field of bilious complexes...The farmer's 'plight' is due to three causes. We may label these briefly as a lag in productive efficiency, the domination of uncontrolled crop-surpluses, and the illogical trend of farm aid. The suggestion that agriculture is lagging in the general advance toward greater productive efficiency may startle the reader no less than the farmer himself...Population increases through an excess of births over deaths, and immigration over emigration. In 1885 we had an estimated birth rate of 35 per thousand. In 1915, this had declined to 25 per thousand and in 1928 to 19.7 per thousand. So serious is the decline of our birth rate that a continuation of the drop registered in four years, 1925-1928, should give us a balance of births and 'natural' deaths by the end of 1932. A little reflection will demonstrate the improbability of any increase in our birth rate...Prior to the war we could, on the average, count each year on an addition to our population

1991

from abroad of six to seven hundred thousand immigrants. This has declined to a trifle more than two hundred thousand, and there is no indication of any relaxation in our immigration policy. The application of the national origins quota and the imposition of restrictions upon immigration from countries in the western hemisphere may further construct this human stream. Taking all these factors into account, it is not improbable that we shall have a stationary population varying between one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty million people before another generation has passed." After reviewing proposed and active forms of farm relief, the article continues: "Since billions of dollars are going to be sent, why not try a solution that is more in accord with the tested principles of market control? First, a complete abandonment of all irrigation and reclamation projects as well as the closing of all public lands still open for homesteading. Second, the purchase by the State of all marginal farm lands and their complete retirement from cultivation..."

Korean
Agriculture

"Since Japan annexed Korea sixteen years ago, strenuous efforts have been made to develop agriculture and to uplift the life of the rural population. As a result the value of agricultural products has risen from 242 million yen in 1910 to 1,286 million yen in 1924. The land under cultivation during the same time increased from 2,465,000 hectares to 4,322,000. The program of improvement set in force by the Government-General covers mainly the following:--(1) The development of uncultivated lands. Attention is directed to lands now uncultivated or slightly utilized due to insufficient water supply and to lands which can be made fertile by drainage. Private initiative has already turned some of the projects into successful investments by the aid of Government subsidies and the financial support of the banks in which the government is heavily interested. (2) The improvement of the irrigation systems. Heavy rains now often cause great damage. At other times drought could be prevented by irrigation if water were available. (3) The introduction of new crop plants and the improvement of existing varieties by means of the introduction of new ones and by plant breeding. (4) The application of fertilizers and manures. Fertilization has long been neglected and excellent results are indicated by recent experiments." (Social Science Abstracts, April.)

Milk
Champions

An editorial in The Baltimore Sun for April 21 says: "While lost in admiration of the productiveness of that distinguished representative of the Holstein-Friesian breed, Jewel Ormsby Piebe, granddaughter of King Pieterjie Ormsby Piebe, lately of Iowa but now transferred to Minnesota, we wonder whether she is not overdoing it. What will become of plain, ordinary cows if a comparatively few of the blue-ribbon type flood the milk and butter market? Miss Piebe is authoritatively shown to produce enough milk to feed a hundred hungry babies, allowing each a pint a day. This is equivalent to 100 pounds every 24 hours, of which 4.5 per cent is pure butterfat. In seven days 41.02 pounds of butter were made from her milk, a rate of production which, if continued for a year, would break all previous records by 300 pounds. As a four-year-old junior she made last year 1,244 pounds of butter and 24,142 pounds of milk, setting a mark for age which had not been equaled, and this year she is yielding at a rate which promises to do better. Miss Piebe

is also a looker, being heralded as the Venus de Milo of the bovine world. But does not Miss Piebe present another farm problem? Too much of everything is being produced by the dairyman as well as by the agriculturist. Having been urged for many years to improve stock and methods of production, the dairyman answers with a cow marvel. In recent months the farmer has been warned that unless he consumed more butter at home and stopped eating substitutes, prices would slump still lower. What will happen if he refuses to do so and yet devotes his time to raising Miss Piebes?"

Prices

The recession of wholesale prices which began in August, 1929, continued into March with a further decline of $1\frac{2}{5}$ per cent, according to information collected in the leading markets of the country by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The bureau's weighted index, with average prices in 1926 as 100.0, stands at 90.8 for March compared with 92.1 for February. Since July, 1929, the high mark of last year with an index of 98.0, there has been a decrease of over 7 per cent in wholesale prices. Compared with March, 1929, with an index of 97.5, a decrease of practically 7 per cent is shown. Based on these figures, the purchasing value of the dollar in March, 1929, was 102.6 cents, February, 1930, was 108.6 cents, and March, 1930, was 110.1 cents, compared with 100.0 cents for the year 1926. All the major groups of commodities declined from February to March, with decreases ranging from $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1 per cent in building materials to $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent in farm products. Farm products, with a decrease of $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, showed the greatest decline in the commodity groups. Decided price declines took place in grains, calves, hogs, sheep, cotton, beans, eggs, lemons, white potatoes, and wool. Oranges, live poultry, and steers showed considerable increases while the remaining commodities in the group changed only slightly or remained at February levels. The decrease in the group of foods as a whole was nearly $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Dressed lamb, bacon, ham, fresh veal, coffee, rye and wheat flour, glucose, lard, cornmeal, rice, and sugar declined in price, while butter, cheese, and milk showed slightly increased prices. Hides and skins and leather showed a further recession in average prices, while boots and shoes and other leather products remained at the February levels. The group of textile products, taken as a whole, dropped 2 per cent in the month, with all subgroups showing a falling off. The chemicals and drugs group, including mixed fertilizers and fertilizer materials, decreased a little more than 1 per cent. Only a slight change took place in the housefurnishing goods group. A decided decline in cattle feed forced the miscellaneous group of commodities down slightly. A decline was shown for each of the groups classified as raw materials, semi-manufactured articles, finished products, and nonagricultural commodities. Of the 550 commodities or price series for which comparable information for February and March was collected, increases were shown in 71 instances and decreases in 183 instances. In 296 instances no change in price was reported. Comparing prices in March with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that considerable decreases have taken place in farm products, foods, textiles, and metals and metal products. Hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities are somewhat lower than in March, 1929, while housefurnishing goods showed no change.



Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 23.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.25 to \$15.10; cows, good and choice \$7.50 to \$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10.50 to \$13; vealers, good and choice \$8.75 to \$11.75; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10 to \$11.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.50 to \$10.10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.50 to \$10.25; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$9.85 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.75 to \$10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.07½ to \$1.09 1/8; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.14; Kansas City \$1.11 to \$1.14; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1.02 3/4 to \$1.03 1/4; Kansas City 99¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 70½ to 72½¢; Kansas City 76 to 77½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 80 to 82½¢; Minneapolis 74½ to 76½¢; Kansas City 78½ to 80¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 42 to 42¼¢; Minneapolis 37¾¢ to 39¼¢; Kansas City 43¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes sold at \$8-\$9 per barrel in eastern cities; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$4.25-\$4.75 per 100 pounds in terminal markets; \$3.50 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains sold at \$2.90-\$3.40 in eastern markets; mostly \$2.55-\$2.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$3-\$3.10 carlot sales in Chicago and \$2.50-\$2.60 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Louisiana Klondike strawberries sold at 14 to 18 cents per pint in eastern cities; \$3.50-\$4 per 24-pint crate in the Middle West. North Carolina Missionarys 20 to 25 cents a quart in Baltimore. South Carolina pointed type cabbage ranged \$1.25-\$2 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern markets. Alabama round type \$5 per 100-pound crate in Chicago. Texas yellow Bermuda onions, commercial pack, brought \$1.25-\$2 per standard crate in consuming centers; 90 cents f.o.b. Laredo.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38½¢; 91 score, 38¢; 90 score, 37¾¢.

Wholesale prices No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies, 20½¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 22¢ to 22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 43 points to 15.23¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 18.81¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 45 points to 16.08¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 42 points to 15.71¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 22

Section 1

April 25, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL

The press to-day reports that at a White House conference yesterday President Hoover discussed the question of procedure in the tariff bill report with Republican leaders of Congress. It was agreed that the strategy of the situation from the administration standpoint called for bringing up the report in the House first for votes on the farm debenture and legislative flexible tariff amendments and other items.

IMMIGRATION LEGISLATION

The Senate yesterday approved, 41 to 31, an amendment to the Harris bill cutting down European emigration to this country from 150,000 annually to 80,000, and restored to the Harris immigration measures the existing basis of allotting immigration on the national origins act.

WORLD BANK HEAD

A Basel, Switzerland, dispatch April 23 states that Gates W. McGarrah of New York, widely known financier, April 22 was elected president of the Bank for International Settlements, set up under the Young plan to handle the movement of German reparation payments.

RESERVE BOARD REPORT

The dramatic cycle of financial events which began in the easy-money market of the fall of 1927, and culminated in October's wide stock market slump, was described by the Federal Reserve Board yesterday in its annual report to Congress. For the first time it was revealed officially that authority to increase rediscount rates had been refused to several Federal Reserve banks early in the year, the board having established a policy of "direct action" through which it sought to curb the extension of reserve credit to member banks which were making speculative loans.

During 1929, the Federal Reserve Board's report to Congress said, the number of member banks in the Federal Reserve System declined by 315 to 8,522, due largely to mergers, suspensions and absorptions by nonmember banks. A total of 642 member and nonmember banks, with aggregate deposits of \$235,000,000, suspended during the year was 151 more than suspended the previous year. The largest number of bank suspensions, the board said, were shown in the Atlanta and Kansas City Federal Reserve Districts in 1929. The suspensions were listed by the board as: Iowa 34, North Dakota 36, Minnesota 31, South Dakota 13, Nebraska 149, Georgia 32, Texas 10, Missouri 23, Oklahoma 20, South Carolina 18, Kansas 12, Montana 1, Florida 63, Illinois 30, North Carolina 18, Indiana 24, Arkansas 11, Colorado 5, all other States 112. (A.P. Apr. 25.)

Section 2

Finnish
Agricul-
ture

Finnish Trade Review for March says: "The marked improvement in the standard of living of the rural population would have been impossible if it had been dependent only on cultivation and dairy-farming. An important part in the improvement has been played by forest economy, the profitableness of which has rapidly increased in the measure in which the woodworking industries of the country have developed. During twenty years the amount of raw material consumed by the national woodworking industry has doubled, while exports of pulp-wood have increased fivefold. Simultaneously, the price of timber has greatly increased. Thus it is estimated that the price of unworked timber for sawmill treatment increased no less than 80 per cent during the period 1924-1927, and the income derived by the rural population from its forests has therefore grown, with marked effects on the standard of living of this portion of the population. In addition, work in the forests has provided small cultivators and the landless with money income..."

Florida
Citrus
Fruit

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for April 8 says: "Receipt of \$16,000,000, net, by 12,000 Florida citrus fruit growers during the 1929-30 season is more than merely gratifying information. These millions of dollars will go very far toward offsetting the losses that were sustained in the season now ending, due to the Mediterranean fruit fly scourge that fell heavily on this State in the past year, and that is not yet completely banished. The Florida Citrus Exchange, of Tampa, which is in a position to know the facts in this matter, has made public the information above referred to, and that is so very gratifying....These figures must be accepted as being as nearly accurate as it is possible to make them. The Florida Citrus Exchange has the reports on which the aggregate figures are based, and there is no other or better way for arriving at definite results. Florida citrus fruit growers, therefore, are not as badly hurt, financially, as it was anticipated they would be when first the fruit fly was discovered....Florida citrus fruit growers are to be commended for putting into their business more of intelligence and more of businesslike procedure, as by better marketing, made possible, largely, through practical cooperation."

Fruit
Marketing

An editorial in Ontario Farmer for April says: "Ontario fruit growers are prepared to follow the lead of British Columbia and California, and advertise their fruit, provided some method can be devised whereby those who pay for advertising receive the benefit from it. Attempts made a few years ago to levy a contribution of a few cents per box on all shippers of fruit, through the dealer, failed because it was on a voluntary basis and many of the growers who benefited from the advertising failed to contribute. A committee from the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association is now at work trying to devise a plan by which all fruit growers may be assessed on an equitable basis, or, failing that, find a method by which only those who contribute to an advertising fund will profit directly from the publicity.... Another, and probably more workable suggestion, is that Ontario growers adopt registered brands for their fruit and that these brands may only be used by growers who contribute to the cost of the advertising

campaign. Possibly such brands could be placed on containers used in the marketing of the fruit and sold with the container to the grower, money raised from their sale to be used for advertising purposes. The success attained by California and Florida orange growers and by apple growers from British Columbia through advertising their fruit under carefully protected brands indicates the possibilities for building a market in this way. It is a well known fact that British Columbia has been taking a big share of the western market and some of the best of the Ontario markets formerly held by Ontario growers. By adopting similar tactics it should be possible to win some of these markets back...."

Grain Grading

An editorial in The American Elevator and Grain Trade for April 15 says: "To buy and sell grain intelligently the modern elevator manager must have a practical working knowledge of Government grain standards and how they are determined. In recognition of that fact, an increasing number of managers are aggressively going after what their predecessors of the last generation never gave much attention--a practical education in grain grading. Cooperating with managers in this program are various agencies, including State colleges and Federal bureaus. W. P. Carroll and E. L. Morris, Federal grain supervisors, started from Kansas City, April 5, on a tour of a dozen different towns in the Southwest, and are now winding up the last of their short courses on grain grading held at these places. A successful grading and management school was also held in Lincoln, Nebr., last month. Grading schools are an opportunity that will be extended as managers in other sections let their interest be known to Federal and State agencies equipped to handle such projects."

New Zealand

Dairy Farming

"Of particular significance is the high capital value of New Zealand dairy farms, the interest charges on borrowed capital amounting to one half the total expenses. The importance of this condition lies in the fact that there is a large amount of borrowed capital in existence. This is the result of the easy credit conditions during the land inflation of 1918-1921. No satisfactory method of preventing the recurrence of such a situation is to be seen. One reason for the high capitalization of the land is the intensive use of the land to support dairying. On the other hand, high output per man is the main objective because labor is even scarcer than land. Through the use of fertilizers, dairy farming is expected to increase its production and in turn to increase its exports of dairy products." (Social Science Abstracts, April.)

Nut Culture

"Senator Charles L. McNary, of Oregon, has petitioned the Department of Agriculture for an extension nut culturist who will devote his time to the nut industry of the United States. It has been suggested that the cause of nut culture needs selling to the country even more at present than it needs research and exchanges of ideas among the few. If land owners can be led to make practical use of information which research has accumulated at considerable cost, an extensive industry may result soon. Research will continue anyway. We understand that Senator McNary plans to introduce a bill on the subject." (Nut Jour., April.)



Science and
Salaries

Walter P. Taylor, National Federation of Federal Employees, writing in Science for April 18, says: "A writer in Science Progress some years ago expressed the opinion that the pretense that the man of science is above cash in any form is perhaps the worst form of scientific snobbery. 'In science as in other things,' said this writer, 'the proper and honest procedure is to pay for work done.' This form of scientific snobbery, now rapidly and most fortunately disappearing, did not fool the clearheaded among business men. The late E. W. Scripps, one of the founders of the Scripps chain of newspapers and of Science Service, regarded scientists who willingly and unnecessarily labored on a miserable stipend as economic imbeciles. A biologist might have said that such scientists were not well adapted to their environment. Adaptation is likely to be the key to survival of scientists as well as other organisms. It is common knowledge that scientific research in a single century has outstripped the experience of ages. Doctor Cattell is authority for the statement that science has increased wealth fourfold, an assertion very easy to believe. The same leader points out that democracy is dependent on science. The 'fiat currency of honor and position' does not pay the bills, even for personal and official scientific advancement...J. S. Ames, now president of Johns Hopkins University, asserted, 'The scientific men of America have suffered greatly at the hands of the people,' The significant statistics presented by Professor Noyes at the symposium on the salary question, arranged by the Committee of One Hundred on Scientific Research of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Des Moines, Iowa, December 31, 1929, amply substantiate President Ames' statement. To quote Ames further: 'The time has come for America to recognize the usefulness of the scholar, the thinker, the investigator of science. All the other countries of the world have done so long since.' Science quotes the British Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research to the effect that all the important advances which recent generations have made in industrial science, from wireless telegraphy to synthetic indigo, have been the direct outcome of discoveries made by 'pure' science conducting research solely for its own sake... The importance of science to civilization requires that intellectual ability of the highest order should be recruited, developed and devoted to research--ability certainly equal or superior to that of the foremost captains of industry. The experience and testimony of our leaders indicate unequivocally that there is a high degree of correlation between salaries and standards of performance..."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Progressive Farmer for April 26 says: "Each year now the 'intentions-to-plant' reports issued in the spring and fall by the United States Department of Agriculture are consulted by an increasing number of the best informed farmers. In the big task of adjusting crop acreages so as to help check overproduction and low prices, the best help we can get is that given in such forecasts by the Department of Agriculture and allied agencies. Equally helpful is this information in cases of underproduction, for the figures then point to opportunities for added profits by planting more liberally of low-acreage crops. In fact, this service is primarily and almost exclusively for the purpose of informing the producer of (1) dangers to avoid and (2) advantages to embrace. The annual 'Agricultural Outlook' ..."



reports now score above 95 in accuracy and we believe The Progressive Farmer is rendering subscribers a distinct service in summarizing all these important forecasts promptly as issued...."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 24.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.25 to \$15.10; cows, good and choice \$7.50 to \$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10.50 to \$13; vealers, good and choice \$8.75 to \$11.75; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10 to \$11.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.40 to \$9.95; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.25 to \$10.10; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.65 to \$9.60 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.40 to \$10.15; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.06 to \$1.08; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.15; Kansas City \$1.11½ to \$1.14½; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis \$1.04 to \$1.05; Kansas City 99¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 81¢; Minneapolis 71 to 72¢; Kansas City 75½ to 77¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 81 to 82½¢; Minneapolis 74 to 76¢; Kansas City 78 to 80¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 41½ to 43¼¢; Minneapolis 37½ to 39¢; Kansas City 43¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes sold at \$8-\$9 per barrel in eastern markets and at \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs ranged \$4.25-\$4.75 per 100 pounds in consuming centers and \$3.50-\$3.75 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains closed at \$2.90-\$3.50 in eastern markets; \$2.55-\$2.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$3-\$3.25 carlot sales in Chicago and \$2.50-\$2.60 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions sold at \$1.25-\$2 per standard crate in consuming centers and at 80-90¢ f.o.b. Laredo. South Carolina pointed type cabbage brought \$1-\$2.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. Texas stock \$85-\$100 bulk per ton in the Middle West. Louisiana Klondike strawberries sold at 15 to 22 cents a pint in eastern cities and at \$3.50-\$4.25 per 24-pint crate in the Middle West. Auction sales at Hammond ranged \$2.60 per crate. Alabama Klondikes and Missionarys ranged \$3-\$5 per 24-quart crate in terminal markets.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designed markets advanced 11 points to 15.34¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 18.40¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 20 points to 16.28¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 15.85¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38½¢; 91 score, 38¢; 90 score, 37¾¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies, 20½¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 22¢ to 22½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 23

Section 1

April 26, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT SUBMITS FARM BOARD PLAN

The Associated Press to-day reports: "President Hoover yesterday transmitted to Congress the outline of a plan designed to aid the Federal Farm Board to obtain more accurate data on agricultural conditions throughout the world. The Chief Executive presented a plan to have the board utilize the foreign commerce service of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Commerce Department for the collection of information. The immediate necessity for this was ascribed to the need of the Farm Board for more complete information relative to foreign crops, livestock and markets....The proposal was referred to the House appropriations committee."

COTTON ASSOCIA- TION CHARGES

An Oklahoma City dispatch to-day reports: "Suit charging misappropriation of more than \$2,000,000 by officers of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association and asking appointment of a receiver to handle affairs of the association, which was alleged to be insolvent, was filed yesterday in Oklahoma City district court....The action was brought by W. H. Whilener, L. A. Pattilo and 28 other members of the association for themselves and purportedly in behalf of 30,000 other members in Oklahoma. Speculation on the stock market with assets of the cooperative was the principal allegation in the suit. Sam L. Morley, manager of the association and one of the defendants, charged that the receivership action was instituted to lend emphasis to a movement against activities of the Federal Farm Board in working through co-operatives....Morley said that the allegations contained in the receivership petition were 'all erroneous.'"

IN CONGRESS

By a vote of 34 to 30, the Senate yesterday returned to committee the Harris bill proposing to place quota restrictions on immigration from Central and South American countries.

The House yesterday passed, without a record vote, and sent to the Senate the \$111,000,000 omnibus rivers and harbors bill, after a motion to send the measure back to committee had been rejected.

Representative Willis G. Hawley, chairman of the ways and means committee, said yesterday that the indication was that the House would insist upon a 2.20 rate on Cuban sugar as against the 2.40 rate in the original House bill. He said that so far as he could judge, the sentiment favored increasing the rate above the two-cent Cuban sugar rate passed by the Senate, as compared with 1.76 in the present law. (Press, Apr. 26.)

FLORIDA BANKS CLOSE

A Tallahassee dispatch to-day reports that Comptroller Ernest Amos yesterday confirmed the closing at St. Petersburg of the Fidelity Bank & Trust Co. The bank was capitalized at \$100,000.

The banking department also received advices that the First National Bank of Jasper had suspended. It was capitalized at \$30,000. A State bank closed at Jasper last Tuesday.



Section 2

Argentinians A Buenos Aires dispatch April 24 reports: "The Minister of to Fruit Agriculture announced April 23 he would send a delegation of three Parley experts on questions relating to the fruit export trade to represent Argentina at the Pan American Conference in Sacramento, Calif. The Minister is supplying the delegates with material to enable them to participate actively in the discussions. One delegate is an expert on horticultural sanitation, the second on fruit marketing and the third on customs, freight rates and port regulations. The Argentine Consul General in San Francisco, who has taken an active interest in increasing the reciprocal fruit trade between Argentina and the United States, also probably will be authorized to attend the conference in an official capacity."

Business The following summary of general business and financial condi- Conditions tions in the United States, based upon statistics for the months of March and April, appears in the current issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin and in the monthly reviews of the Federal Reserve banks: "Industrial production declined in March, while factory employment and payrolls showed little change, and wholesale prices continued to decline. There was an increase in construction, as is usual at this season. Interest rates continued to decline in the first three weeks of March, but later became somewhat firmer. Production in basic industries declined in March, contrary to the usual seasonal trend. Average daily output of steel, coal, and copper decreased substantially while output of cotton and wool textiles declined at about the usual seasonal rate. Production of automobiles and lumber increased. For the first quarter of the year, taken as a whole, output of basic industries was considerably smaller than in the unusually active first quarter of 1929 and smaller than in any other first quarter since 1925. In the steel and automobile industries output for the first three months, though smaller than in 1929, was about the same as in the corresponding months in 1928, while in most of the other major industries it was smaller than in either of the two preceding years. Building contracts awarded increased substantially in March as is usual at this season, according to reports of the F. W. Dodge Corporation. In comparison with a year ago, a large increase in contracts for public works and utilities was more than offset by a decrease in residential building. Average daily awards in the first half of April were somewhat larger than in March, but continued smaller than a year ago. Factory employment and payrolls, which usually increase during March, changed little from February and continued to be considerably smaller than in other recent years. The number of workers employed in the automobile industry increased somewhat less than is usual at this season and reductions in employment and in earnings were reported in the iron and steel, machinery, and car building industries. Freight carloadings, which have been at low levels in recent months, did not show the usual seasonal increase during March. Department store sales continued in smaller volume than a year ago."

Farm Relief Ivan Pederson, writing on "World-wide Farm Relief" in Commerce and Finance for April 23, says: "No country can be or remain successful unless its agricultural population prospers. For this reason the



various governments become alarmed when agricultural depression sets in. Just now such a depression is almost world-wide and we see the various governments introduce what they think will be the best form of farm relief. England started by derating farms, America followed with its formation of the Federal Farm Board, France and Germany have increased their import duties, Canada offers financial support to the Wheat Pool, and Australia proposes to guarantee a minimum price for wheat to its farmers. No doubt the intentions everywhere are most laudable, but it is just possible that the cost of the organizations may be so heavy as to outweigh any advantage they may yield. Some such suspicion seems to be present in the mind of the originators of the various schemes, which no doubt accounts for their advice that farmers should form themselves into cooperative societies. In this respect it may be interesting to point to the great success achieved by the Danish cooperative societies which are always held up as an example. Yet these Danish societies have always existed without any Government assistance--they are purely the result of true cooperation. Members on the boards have generally given their time for the benefit of the industry as a whole without remuneration, because they realized that any profit derived from true cooperation must be found in greater earnings of their farms and not from salaries as members of boards of cooperative societies...Because such a spirit of renunciation is not present when operating on behalf of a government, most government attempts have generally not brought about the expected results; although an exception must be made in respect of the Government of India, which succeeded both in times of war and peace in making a success of its marketing schemes because it understood how to get the various interests to truly cooperate, and the Government itself avoided incurring heavy expenses or market risks...To my mind, farm relief should fall under the following three heads: 1. Appreciation of land values. 2. Cultivation of land. 3. Marketing of crops. As far as I can see, the same optimism which in 1929 existed among the public in relation to industrial enterprises, with the result of the big Stock Exchange collapse, seems also to have spread to the appreciation of the value of land in America. Stocks and shares are only worth what is justified by the dividends they pay, and in the same way agricultural land is only worth the value established by the crop produced per acre..."

Textile
Research

"Plans for a scientific textile research, to be conducted by a cooperative organization representative of the whole industry, will be presented to official delegates of national associations of textile manufacturers by officers and directors of Textile Research Council, Inc., at a conference to be held at the University Club, Boston, Mass., Wednesday, April 30. The council, which was organized in 1926, has been engaged in promoting interest in pure and applied technical textile research, and believes that the time is now ripe for consideration of the definite plan that has been prepared, and which includes tentative by-laws of an organization to finance and administer a permanent foundation." (Amer. Wool and Cotton Reporter, Apr. 24.)



Tobacco
Organiza-
tion

An editorial in Southern Planter for March 15 says: "The dissatisfaction among tobacco growers resulting from the low prices received for the 1929 crop of tobacco has brought about the demand for organization. There is no question but it is the right step to take. South Carolina has already begun organizing. North Carolina has laid plans but the work of organizing has not actually started. Virginia is pursuing a plan that calls for education to precede organization. The troubles of the Tri-State Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association are still fresh in the minds of those who labored diligently to make the association a success. It failed as an organization, but much was learned....The Virginia committee on the organization recently held a series of meetings to teach leaders in the various communities what the whole proposition really means. Those leaders with the knowledge gained will hold follow-up, educational meetings. The purpose of these meetings is to bring before the growers the following facts: 1. What the Farm Board can do to help the tobacco growers. 2. The present situation in regard to the production and marketing of tobacco. 3. What the farmer must do to become a good cooperator. 4. What essential things should be included in a contract for cooperative marketing. 5. How to set up a cooperative tobacco association, should one be desired. The idea of an educational campaign is an excellent one..."

Vivisection
Limitation
in Italy

A Rome dispatch to-day states that the Council of Ministers, on proposal of Premier Mussolini, yesterday approved a bill limiting vivisection to strictly indispensable cases and putting all under State control. The report says: "The measure provides that all necessary precautions must be taken to prevent the suffering of animals, making local or general anesthesia obligatory in every case and providing stern penalties for infraction of the law...."

Section 3
Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in Kansas City Star for April 23 says: "Short, popularly written articles presenting recent scientific, technical and economic information supplement the tables of statistics, which are extremely useful in a study of the trend of agriculture, in the 1930 Yearbook just issued by the Department of Agriculture. The Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, which was reviewed earlier in the columns of The Weekly Star, is included. This publication offers the many specialists of the department an opportunity to present the most useful information they have assembled during the year in brief and concise form. Those who want the more extended data upon which these articles are based may obtain them from the extension division or by writing the department. This is a valuable handbook, written primarily for farmers rather than for research workers...."



Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm

Products

April 25.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.50-\$15.10; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10.50-\$13; vealers, good and choice \$8.75-\$11.75; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10-\$11.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.40-\$10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.35-\$10.15; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.75-\$9.75. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.40-\$10.15; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes sold at \$8-\$8.50 per barrel in eastern cities, top of \$9 in Washington and \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs mostly \$4.50-\$5 per 100 pounds in the Middle West and \$3.75 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains ranged \$2.90-\$3.50 in eastern markets; \$2.55-\$2.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$3-\$3.15 on the Chicago carlot market and mostly \$2.65-\$2.75 f.o.b. Stevens Point. South Carolina pointed type cabbage ranged 90¢-\$2.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas round type \$4.75 sacked per 100 pounds in Chicago. Texas yellow Bermuda onions sold at \$1.25-\$1.90 per crate in consuming centers and at 80¢-95¢ f.o.b. Louisiana Klondike strawberries ranged \$3.50-\$4.25 per 24-pint crate in terminal markets; \$2.60-\$2.92½ on the Hammond auction. Alabama Klondikes and Missionarys mostly \$3.50-\$5 per 24-quart crate. North Carolina stock 19¢-35¢ quart basis in the East.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38½¢; 91 score, 38¢; 90 score, 37¾¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies, 20½¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 22¢ to 22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 25 points to 15.09¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 18.17¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 24 points to 16.04¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 21 points to 15.64¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.05¼-\$1.07¼. No.2 red winter at St. Louis \$1.12-\$1.14; Kansas City \$1.10-\$1.13. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis \$1.02¼; Kansas City 96¢-97¢. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 79¢-80¢; Minneapolis 70¢-71¢; Kansas City 75¢-76¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 80¢-81¢; Minneapolis 74¢-76¢; Kansas City 78¢-79¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 40¾¢-41½¢; Minneapolis, 36 7/8¢-38¾¢; Kansas City 42½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 24

Section 1

April 28, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL The press to-day says: "On the theory that one guess is as good as another in connection with the tariff, Republican leaders are marking June 1 on their calendars for enactment of the first general tariff legislation in eight years. The conference report on the Hawley-Smoot measure still is in the hands of the printer, but present plans call for its initial consideration in the House on Thursday. Direct votes will be taken in that branch for the first time on such controverted provisions as the export debenture, legislative flexible tariff, and increased sugar duties..."

COTTON SHIPPERS SEEK BOARD PARLEY A Memphis dispatch April 27 says: "The American Cotton Shippers Association refused to demand a congressional investigation of the policies of the Federal Farm Board April 26 and adopted instead a resolution for a committee conference with the Farm Board. The committee was named before the convention adjourned to meet next year in New Orleans..."

POPULATION A growth of 22.5 per cent in population during the last ten years is shown by the first ninety cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants for which enumerations in the 1930 census have been announced, according to an Associated Press dispatch to-day.

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT A Beltsville, Ontario, dispatch to-day reports that conversations between passengers on an express train clicking over the rails at seventy miles an hour and persons in Ottawa, Washington and London yesterday marked the inauguration of the Canadian National Railways' new telephone communication system. The report says: "Sir Henry Thornton, president of the road, who was aboard the train, lifted the transmitter and spoke to the operator. In about the same length of time it takes to make an ordinary telephone connection he was talking to R. P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, in Washington."

BUSINESS SURVEY REPORT "A more favorable view of the general situation was portrayed by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of President Hoover's National Business Survey Conference, in a summary of business conditions, issued yesterday. Mr. Barnes stated that reports suggested these significant phases: (1) That large American industry is fully carrying out the construction program forecast by them last December when the conference met. (2) A manifest adjustment of production of goods to current consumption. (3) Continued cautious, prudent merchandising policies in retail distribution. (4) The evidence on our foreign trade of problems of trade disturbance in other countries. (Press, Apr. 28.)

Section 2

Farm Land
in Penn-
sylvania

An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for April 26 says: "Lancaster, Pa., has long been famed for the quality of its 520,000 acres of farm land and the consequent value of its products. The principal field crops last year totaled \$22,150,000; milk, eggs, wool and honey, \$10,277,160, and the livestock on January 1 was valued at \$12,238,400. In items of crop value tobacco came first, \$8,008,060. Corn, with 91,000 acres, was worth \$4,972,330. Potatoes came next, 13,240 acres, \$3,011,040; winter wheat, 105,400 acres, \$2,847,180. In value of product per acre, potatoes brought most, \$227.42. Tobacco was nearly as much, \$221.40; corn, \$54.64; winter wheat, \$27.01."

Land Re-
valuation

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for May says: "The most basic thing in agriculture is the land. When prices are steady and there is a reasonable demand, conditions in agriculture are satisfactory, but when one farm sells for a high price and a near-by farm for a low one conditions are confusing. This is what has been happening during the winter and spring all through the Corn Belt. What is taking place, of course, is the establishment of a new set of valuation factors. The old notion of land, as such, being possessed of some intrinsic value no longer exists. Land is worth to-day what it will earn, no more and no less. We are getting away from the old idea of the farm as a home and a mode of life and are adopting the idea of the farm as a business and a place to make money. This does not mean that the farm can not also provide a home, but unless it can provide one that meets modern standards nobody is willing to pay much for it...The action of farmers and business men in four Iowa counties in hiring a soils expert to look after their lands is a recognition on their part that the soil is basic to agriculture, the first essential in its successful practice. This recognition of the basic nature of soil is reflected in the new type of people now buying farm lands. Almost invariably they are farmers who live near by, who know exactly what they are getting and know they can make a profit on their investment. Speculative buying has ended; there are thousands of farms that are not selling, farms that have been operated by tenants for years and are in poor condition. A large share of them are foreclosed farms in the hands of insurance companies, banks and other lending agencies. They have had hard usage and have deteriorated in value....The influence of the new machinery on land values is thoroughly exemplified in the Southwest. Here lands that had almost no value a decade ago because of deficient rainfall are selling for almost as high prices as ordinary land in the humid regions. Their present value rests entirely upon the commercial trend of agriculture and the recent advancement in power farming, new factors which are helping to cause the national revaluation of lands.... There is no gainsaying the fact that a basic change in land values presents a major problem both to agriculture and to the Nation."

Marginal
Wheat
Lands

An editorial in Kansas City Star for April 23 says: "Reference is frequently made in the East to the Kansas wheat grower who loses a crop every three years and to western Kansas as a marginal wheat area. New methods of growing wheat have reduced the chance of crop failure where soil moisture rather than soil fertility determines yields.... Western Kansas, western Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas were formerly classified as marginal areas. In the earlier geographies they were

included in the Great American Desert. With the advent of modern machinery which permits the distribution of labor over a large area this territory must be taken out of the classification of marginal lands in the production of wheat. The fertile farms of the Missouri Valley, where rainfall is abundant, where fields are not adaptable to the use of combines, where land is high in value and the use of labor in growing a bushel of wheat is excessive, are the marginal lands. Reduction in wheat acreages must take place in such areas if they are unable to compete with other sections in the production of wheat. In the end, those who can produce wheat with the greatest net profit to themselves, whether this is accomplished on land which produces fifteen or fifty bushels to the acre, are going to remain in business. Those whose costs are excessive, whether it be due to high rental values, conditions which prevent use of efficient machinery or inadaptability of their land for wheat production, will disappear from the lists of growers. Their land may be extremely valuable for some other purpose, but it is marginal so far as wheat production is concerned."

New York
Farm
Relief

An Albany dispatch April 25 says: "In the presence of Henry Morgenthau, jr., head of his Agricultural Advisory Commission, and several members of that body, Governor Roosevelt approved a number of farm relief measures April 24, included in the batch of thirty-day bills. The Governor highly praised the work of the commission pointing out that twelve of thirteen recommendations it made had become law... The six bills the Governor signed carried appropriations aggregating \$330,670. One bill appropriates \$90,000 for sanitary control and inspection of milk and cream, and is directed against 'bootleg' traffic in cream. The Legislature granted \$37,000 to investigate and fight the Oriental peach moth and apple maggot, and the Governor approved the measure. Another bill he signed appropriates \$43,710 for research and extension work at the State College of Agriculture, in particular for the control of insects and diseases affecting the Long Island potato crop. An appropriation of \$100,000 was approved for a new building at Cornell University, dedicated to the study of agricultural economics and marketing and farm management. Another bill approved by the Governor provided \$40,000 toward the support of county farm and home bureaus and junior extension work. An appropriation of \$20,000 became effective through the Governor's approval for a survey of the agricultural resources of the State by the Agricultural College. The 1930 Legislature also passed a bill which the Governor had already approved doubling the amount contributed by the State to the counties for the maintenance of dirt roads...."

Psittacosis

The United States Public Health Service's investigation on psittacosis or parrot fever, which has been suspended for a month on account of sickness of many members of the Hygienic Laboratory staff who contracted the disease, will be resumed shortly at the Baltimore Quarantine Station, just outside the city of Baltimore, Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming has announced. (Science News-Letter, Apr.26.)

Rubber The Rubber Age for April 25 says: "While the consumption of crude
Consump- rubber of all classes by manufacturers in March was 19.7% less than a
tion year ago, it should be remembered that automobile production was less
 than last year. Compared with February, there was an increase of 9.7%.
European interests are planning lessened production in the hope of im-
proving prices."

Wool The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for April 26 says: "The sea-
Market board markets continue quiet, with prices steady on fine but easier
 on medium to low wools. In the West there is a slightly broader move-
ment, which probably will be general in another two weeks at prices
fully on parity with eastern markets. The piece-goods markets are re-
sponding slowly and are not especially encouraging. The advent of
warmer weather may help the movement of goods. With the passage of
the tariff expected early in May, the future course of the Farm Board
is the problem of chief import to the rest of the trade. Foreign
markets are quiet but steady."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for April 24 says:
"Science is doing a very great deal by way of helping to make forests--
southern forests, particularly--more profitable to their owners....
Along with the establishment of paper-making plants in the South,
in Florida, as in neighbor States, comes the announcement that
'unused pulpwoods may help to recapture vast United States paper
markets.' This announcement is made in the latest issue of The Log of
the Lab, a bulletin published by the Forest Products Laboratory main-
tained by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agri-
culture in Madison, Wis., in cooperation with the University of Wis-
consin. In this bulletin is said that which is of particular interest
in Florida, where a paper making mill is being established, at Panama
City, in the northwestern section of the State. The Log of the Lab
says: 'Unused pulpwoods may help to recapture vast United States paper
markets. More than half of our annual paper consumption of 15,000,000
tons is derived from foreign sources either as wood, pulp, or paper.'...
By the foregoing it is to be seen, as in other instances, that science,
chemistry, especially, is coming to the aid of industrial development
efforts, and finding things that are of immense benefit when practically
applied. In paper making, as in other lines of industry, the first
requirement is that those directly concerned should take the initia-
tive, should endeavor to do something worth while. This being done,
science steps in to help put forward many things that without its aid
could not be accomplished, at least not as thoroughly and as profitably
as can be done with this help being given. There is no telling at this
time how much more valuable than at present Florida forests can become,
through proper providing and protection, and utilization of their
products."



Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm April 26.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on heavy weight hogs
Products (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.40-\$10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.35-\$10.15; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice, \$8.75-\$9.75.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes sold at \$8-\$8.75 per barrel in eastern city markets; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs closed at \$4.50-\$5 per 100 pounds in midwestern cities and \$3.75 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$2.85-\$3.50 in eastern markets and \$2.55-\$2.60 f.o.b. Presque Isle. South Carolina pointed type cabbage closed at \$1-\$2 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Alabama stock \$4.75-\$5 per 100-pound crate in Chicago. Louisiana Klondike strawberries ranged 17-23 cents pint basis in eastern cities, \$3.25-\$3.75 per 24-pint crate in the Middle West and \$2.55-\$2.97 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the Hammond auction. Arkansas Klondikes \$5.75-\$6 per 24-quart crate in St. Louis. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$1-\$1.90 per crate in consuming centers and 75 to 90 cents f.o.b.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 38¢; 90 score, 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 22¢ to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 9 designated markets (holiday in Savannah) declined 9 points to 15¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 18.26¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 15.98¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 15.64¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.05-\$1.07. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Kansas City \$1.11-\$1.12. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis \$1.03-\$1.04; Kansas City 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-96¢. No.3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 70¢-71¢; Kansas City 74¢-75¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-79 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 74¢-76¢; Kansas City, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 36 5/8¢-38 1/8¢; Kansas City 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 25

Section 1

April 29, 1930.

HAUGEN LIVESTOCK BILL

Chairman Haugen of the House agricultural committee yesterday announced that a conference of packers and livestock dealers and shippers would be held in Chicago, May 2, to discuss his bill proposing standards for livestock and livestock products. (Press, Apr. 29.)

TOLL BRIDGE OUTLAY

The Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to expend \$35,000,000 a year for ten years to acquire toll bridges deemed advantageous to interests of interstate and foreign commerce under a bill introduced yesterday by Representative Ruth Bryan Owen of Florida. The Secretary of War would be authorized under the measure to construct bridges across streams where toll bridges are located if he considered them more economical than acquisition of the existing structures. (Press, Apr. 29.)

WAGNER EMPLOY- MENT BILLS

The Senate yesterday passed two Wagner employment measures, setting up a \$150,000,000 public works planning program and providing for more accurate labor statistics, and voted to make the third Wagner bill establishing employment agencies the order of business. (Press, Apr. 29.)

COMMERCE CHAMBER MEETING

What American business men need, above all, if this country is to continue to prosper, is a better understanding of European economic conditions, Lucius R. Eastman, American member of the economic committee of the League of Nations, declared last night at the tenth annual dinner of the American committee of the International Chamber of Commerce at Washington, according to the press to-day. The dinner was the high light of the opening day's program of the eighteenth annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Eastman was the first speaker at the dinner. He was followed by Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago banker, who is the American member of the organization committee for the Bank for International Settlements under the Young plan. The bank is "not a financial octopus," he said, but rather "a relatively small bank created to perform a specific function --the collection for creditor governments of German reparations payments...."

BRITISH PARROT BAN

A London dispatch to-day reports that no more parrots will be allowed to enter Britain after May 20 under the ban which the Ministry of Health imposed last night with a view to the prevention of the spread of psittacosis. Included in the ban are love birds, macaws, cockatoos, cockateels, concures, calques, lories, lorikeets, parakeets and parrots. Parrots required for medical research or consigned to the Zoological Gardens will not be prohibited. Masters of vessels are required to notify the passengers of these regulations and to report to the authorities if birds are aboard.



Section 2

Cooperation in Illinois The acceptance of the application of the Illinois Grain Corporation as a member of the Farmers National Grain Corporation will make possible the development of an effective state-wide grain marketing program in Illinois, according to a statement sent April 26 to the Illinois Agricultural Association. The outstanding feature of the Illinois Grain Corporation set-up, declared President G. C. Johnstone of Bloomington, is that it provides for the concentration of a large bushelase of grain in the hands of the farmers' own marketing agency. It does this by definite contract between the local elevator and the I.G.C. which in turn will market through the Farmers National Grain Corporation. The agreement which the local elevator signs with the Illinois Grain Corporation provides that all its grain sold into commercial channels shall be marketed through the regional cooperative.

Farm Accounting Schools An editorial in Michigan Farmer for April 5 says: "By the middle of this month farm accounting schools will have been held in forty, or nearly half, of the counties in Michigan. A total attendance of 500 would be a safe estimate. This means the introduction of book-keeping methods into the program on that many farms or more, and substantially increasing the growing total of business farmers in Michigan."

Industry and Agriculture An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for April 26 says: "The increasing efficiency of industry and agriculture as expressed through the growing use of labor-saving machinery and larger production is not without its adverse effects, temporarily at least, upon some groups of our civilization. In industry it is generally the employee who pays the penalty in the form of lessened employment, unless these modern methods and machines are accompanied by an increased demand for the production of their products. A syndicate writer in the daily press attributes the present slowing down of industry and resulting increase in unemployment to the fact that many industries increased their production recklessly and beyond the saturation point, thus creating surpluses in excess of normal consumption. Says he, 'When production plays the glutton, employment must pay the price.'...Accompanying the creation and use of these new products, however, has been a tremendous increase in the efficiency of manufacturing them, so that within a short space of time the potential markets have been largely filled and the question now confronting us is the adjustment of labor and factories to supply the normal needs of our people. As in the past, new industries may absorb some of this surplus employment, just as new uses and new markets for agricultural products may relieve the surplus of farm products which power machinery, combines and so forth have brought about through increasing the production per individual farmer. However, that may not solve the situation unless it is accompanied by further reduction in the working hours and days of labor and a similar restriction of farm production."

Locusts in Europe An Athens dispatch April 27 reports that the plague of locusts, which has done so much damage in Africa in recent weeks, is now menacing several parts of Europe. Monster swarms of them descended at various places on the Peloponesian Peninsula, literally swamping villages and causing panic among the inhabitants. The report says: "It is feared the locusts, which come from Egypt, will spread all over Greece and the Ministry of Agriculture has issued hasty instructions to combat the menace."



**Mortgages and
Taxation**

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for April 26 says: "Moneys and credits in Iowa and most other Corn Belt States pay very little in the way of taxes. A few of the small holders make a conscientious report, but the majority of the big holders systematically dodge the tax. Unfortunately, when efforts are made to enforce this tax, the people who are easiest to get hold of are those who lend money on mortgages. Mortgages are a matter of record at the court house, and assessors can check up on them if they so desire. The object of this editorial is to point out that the systematic taxation of mortgages will hurt those farmers who borrow money on land. In Iowa, the State tax is supposed to be \$6 on each \$1,000 of mortgage every year. In the long run, this \$6 per \$1,000 annually is likely to come out of the farmer, provided the tax is enforced. Why not exempt mortgages from taxation? For years, the farm folks of Iowa have tried to get rid of double taxation. They have pointed out very definitely that it was wrong for the farmer to pay a tax on the full value of his land while at the same time the mortgage holder pays a tax on the money which he lends. All bills to remedy this injustice have failed, however. In Nebraska, they have met the situation by providing that mortgages shall not be taxed. In Iowa, it has been proposed that the mortgages shall be free from taxation, but that there shall be a small filing fee...."

**Price De-
cline**

William O. Scroggs, writing in The Outlook for April 23, says: "Dun's and Bradstreet's index numbers of wholesale prices, which are always the first to be published each month, show that the decline is still under way, although the rate of recession has slackened. The trend of commodity prices has been downward for ten years....This downward trend is a world-wide phenomenon. Obviously, it would have to be in order to continue for a decade; for prices in one country can not remain indefinitely out of line with those in the rest of the world, unless that country rigorously shuts itself off from commercial intercourse with other nations. The price indices of England, France and Italy have been moving similarly to those of the United States, but somewhat more erratically, because they have been subjected to one influence--the transition from a paper to a gold-secured currency--from which this country has been exempt....Still another influence contributing to a decline in prices is the combination of changes in organization and technique which some people are beginning to call the new Industrial Revolution. This development is not confined to the United States. It is in evidence in France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and even in Soviet Russia. In Europe it is usually designated as the rationalization of industry. Scientific methods are being employed as never before for the purpose of bringing down costs, and goods have become plentiful and cheaper. The net result of this complex of factors has been a steady increase in the purchasing power of the dollar. What a dollar will buy to-day at wholesale would have cost \$1.09 in 1926 and \$1.67 in 1920. The purchasing power of the dollar is now approximately what it was in 1921, at the bottom of the big slump of that year. It also stands very near the level of late 1916, before the United States had entered the World War. It is still considerably below the pre-war average, however, and what the dollar will buy to-day could have been purchased in 1913 for something like seventy-six cents...."

Swedish
Butter

Anglo-Swedish Trade Journal for April 1 says: "Butter exports have, ever since the war, been a thorn in the side of Swedish agriculture. The reason is this: the milk available for disposal is of far greater importance to the economic yield of agriculture than any other agricultural product, cereals not excluded. As the value of this milk depends almost exclusively on the price obtained for export butter it is not surprising that farmers should look with dismay at the ceaseless drop in the quotations for Swedish butter as compared with Danish. Before 1914 the difference in price between Swedish and Danish butter was only 0.025 kr. In the period 1926-1929, the difference rose from 0.11 to 0.15 kr., and this year it has been as much as 0.35 kr. What this low price for export butter means to the agricultural industry in Sweden will be gathered from the fact that every ore (0.01 kr.) off the average price of butter is equivalent to a reduction of 50,000 pounds in the total yield of agriculture. Opinions are sharply at variance as to the cause of this adverse trend of price level. Criticism has been leveled at practically every phase and detail of the production and distribution systems in the dairy industry, and it can not reasonably be said that the dairy industry in the face of these criticisms has simply adopted an attitude of laissez aller. But it is clear that the critics have not succeeded in getting at the root of the trouble...It is the more gratifying, therefore, to find that at long last the Government committee, which has been engaged in an investigation of the position, has not only produced ample material for considering the question in all its aspects, but has also proposed reforms, based on this material, calculated to strengthen the competitive power of Swedish butter..."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for May says: "The Department of Agriculture, collaborating with the Census Bureau, has written a new official definition of 'a farm.' It is a splendid definition too--unequivocal, fearless, authoritative. One gasps a little at such lucid language coming out of Washington. To qualify as a farm in the 1930 census, a tract of land must be cultivated by or under the direction of one person, and must be three acres or more in area; or, if less than three acres, the tract must have produced last year at least \$250 worth of farm products. Officially, ownership does not determine the boundaries of a farm. If a man owns 500 acres, operates 200 acres of it himself and leases the other 300 to two tenants, his 500 acres are classified as three farms. Or if he owns 200 acres and leases another 100 acres from his neighbor, operating the entire 300 acres, that is one farm. Moreover, a tract of three acres or more does not constitute a farm unless it is used for actual farming operations. A country estate may contain fifteen or twenty acres and yet be spurned by the Department statisticians. Rhododendrons, goldfish and iron statuary, one gathers, are not to be classified as agricultural products. And now that Washington has successfully clarified one hazy term for us, why not let the Federal men tackle another but vastly more difficult job of the same sort? Why not let them define that much-abused word, 'ranch'?"



Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 28.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12.25-\$14.85; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10.25-\$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$8.50-\$11.50; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10-\$11.75. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.40-\$10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.35-\$10.15; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.75-\$9.75; slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$8.35-\$9; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes sold at \$8-\$9 per barrel in eastern cities; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$4.50-\$4.75 per 100 pounds in the Middle West; \$3.75 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains ranged \$2.90-\$3.45 in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.90-\$3.10 on the Chicago carlot market. South Carolina pointed type cabbage brought \$1.25-\$2 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern markets. Alabama round and pointed types \$4.50-\$4.75 per 100-pound crate in Chicago. Texas yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$1.25-\$1.75 per standard crate in consuming centers and sold at 80¢-95¢ f.o.b. Louisiana Klondike strawberries ranged 13¢-18¢ per quart in eastern cities; \$3.25-\$3.50 per 24-pint crate in the Middle West and \$2.60-\$2.85 on the Hammond auction. Arkansas Klondikes \$5-\$5.50 per 24-quart crate in St. Louis.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37½¢; 91 score, 37¢; 90 score, 36½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies, 20½¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 22¢ to 22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 5 points to 15.05¢ per lb. On the corresponding day in 1929 the price was 17.86¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 16.02¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 15.66¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.09¾-\$1.11¾. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.13-\$1.14; Kansas City, \$1.12-\$1.14. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis \$1.03½-\$1.05½; Kansas City 98¢. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 78½¢-79¼¢; Minneapolis 71½¢-72½¢; Kansas City 74½¢-75½¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 79¢-80¢; Minneapolis 75½¢-77½¢; Kansas City 77½¢-79¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago, 40½¢-41½¢; Minneapolis 36 7/8¢-38 3/8¢; Kansas City 42½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 26

Section 1

April 30, 1930.

IN CONGRESS

An agreement on a tentative draft of a new Muscle Shoals bill was reached yesterday by the House military committee. The draft, as reported by a subcommittee, provides for the leasing of the project by the President, or a board to be appointed by him, without carrying an alternative provision for Government operation.

G. T. Bryan, secretary of the Oklahoma State Conservation Commission, appearing before the House flood control committee, indorsed the reservoir plan for flood control of Mississippi River tributaries as provided in the Sears bill.

Representative Jones of Texas introduced a bill yesterday asking authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the handling of cottonseed and to establish standard specifications of cottonseed grades. (Press, Apr. 30.)

NATIONAL BUSINESS CONFERENCE

Praise of President Hoover for speedy action toward stemming the downward sway of business following the depression of six months ago formed the keynote last night of five speakers before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Headed by Secretary Lamont and Julius E. Barnes, chairman of the national business leaders, the second general session of the eighth annual meeting of the chamber centered around a discussion of "business stabilization." The Commerce Secretary said the Chief Executive's quick call to business to confer with the Government last fall had definitely lessened the depth of the depression and thus reduced it earlier than its duration.

Mr. Barnes compared actions taken following the depressions of 1921 and 1929 as an example of the experience gained in applying remedies to dips in the economic cycle. He estimated the depth of the latter deflation as a shrinkage in value of listed stock of \$20,000,000,000 within 60 days.

Frederick S. Snyder, of Boston, board chairman of the Institute of American Meat Packers, likewise praised President Hoover for his swift activity following the stock market crash last fall. Praising the impetus given fact-finding by the Chief Executive, Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, said: "We overestimate good conditions in good times and we similarly overestimate the declines when business is slowing down. Facts serve to put the brakes on these excessive swings."

Fenton B. Turck, jr., chairman of the National Building Survey Conference, announced to the chamber the formulation of a new plan for facilitating the financing of building repairs, remodeling and modernization, as a means of creating employment and speeding industries in flat periods. He said the organization to carry out the plan would be called the "Home Improvement Finance Corporation," and would be a national, cooperative and largely noncompetitive organization. (A.P., Apr. 30.)

LOCUSTS IN MOROCCO

A Ceuta, Spanish Morocco, dispatch April 23 states that a cloud of locusts which caused great damage in French Morocco has invaded Ceuta, and fear is expressed by farmers that the insects will ruin the crops.



Section 2

Agricultural

Social Science Abstracts for May contains a translation of an article on "The Soread of Agricultural Democracy in Europe and the Situation of Large Landed Property in Hungary." It says in part: "The author discusses the progress of agricultural democracy in Europe and more particularly in postwar Europe. A strong movement of opposition to private ownership of large estates became evident at the end of the nineteenth century, both in Great Britain and Russia. A brief history of land tenure in Russia is given to show that, contrary to the common belief, the greater proportion of the land in Russia did not belong to the aristocracy, but that in 1905 70% of the land belonged to peasant owners. The revolution of 1917 was initiated and carried out by the peasants, as the result of overpopulation, with no outlet in industry or in emigration....In certain circumstances, even in the most fertile country, a completely democratic division of land may take place; the author believes that this is in process in France. The varied expression of agrarian reform in other European countries is discussed. In Germany it was not thoroughgoing. The very moderate land settlement law of 1919 resulted in the expropriation of only 26,000 hectares for settlement purposes. In Germany, as in England, division of landed property will only come with increasing prosperity which will draw the workers away from the land, and make land settlement a vital necessity. The history of the struggle for agrarian reform in Hungary is outlined. In the counter-revolution of 1919 the author sees the birth of Fascism which he describes as a piece of feudalism within a capitalist society. Its essential characteristic is control of the State by a middle class without an economic background. Although fundamentally opposed to the large landed estate the party in power was not wholehearted in its agrarian reform which became less than a half-measure, a number of small parcels of land being given to as many people as possible, without encroaching too much on the large estate. The Hungarian aristocracy was still powerful in 1928, but in 1929 it was threatened by another agricultural crisis..The outlook, for the small farmer would seem more hopeful, inasmuch as there is a market for the products of intensive farming, provided they reach a certain standard of quality. But to supply such a market requires technical knowledge which can only be acquired by means of a well-organized campaign, or by the adoption by the large landowners of an improved system of farming by which the peasant might profit..." (Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol. Oct. 1929. Dec. 1929.)

Brain Food

One oyster cracker or one-half of a salted peanut has been found food enough to provide the extra calories needed for an hour of intense mental effort. That is what Dr. Francis G. Benedict, director of the Boston nutrition laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, told the National Academy of Sciences at the opening of its annual meeting at Washington, April 28. The professor absorbed in intense mental effort for one hour, he said, had no greater extra demand for food during the entire time than the maid who dusts off his desk for five minutes. "From the standpoint of dynamics," he said, "it is perhaps surprising that the extra caloric demands of mental efforts are so small." (A.P. Apr. 29.)

German Honey Bees A Berlin dispatch April 20 reports: "Sixty billion bees were living in 1,700,000 hives in Germany last year according to a statistical report made to the Reichstag. The production of honey during 1929 was 10.826 long tons valued at 28,000,000 marks (\$6,670,000). The return from the sale of honey exceeds the value of the hop harvest by five million marks."

New York Deer An editorial in Fur-Fish-Game for April says: "For the past three years deer hunters of New York have bagged over 6,000 antlered animals a year, the tags returned for the 1929 season, just closed, numbering 6,620. Most of the deer of New York are in the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains, and 22 counties are open to deer hunting of the 26 counties of the State. The total legal kill for the past three years has been 19,977. There has been no open season on does and fawns in New York for ten years, and it is estimated by the conservation commission that there are twice as many does in the State as bucks. As the deer of the State appear from the annual kill to be maintaining their numbers, that proportion does not seem to be too great."

Price Disparity An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for April 26 says: "The continued disparity between wholesale and retail prices on some commodities is causing considerable concern among those who would like to see a greater degree of efficiency in distribution. Many feel that the high plane of retail prices is a big factor in slowing down consumption to the detriment of both industry and producers. A few examples illustrate the situation as it affects agriculture. Wheat has declined in price 25 to 30 cents a bushel in the last year without any corresponding decrease in the retail price of bread, although flour prices follow wheat prices rather closely. Live lamb prices are the lowest they have been in 20 years and but little more than half of what they were a year ago, yet we find many retail butchers in large cities selling leg of lamb and lamb chops at prices about as high as at any time in history. The price of butter was slow in responding to the drastic drop in butterfat prices last fall and never has fully reflected the decline. Despite the reluctance of retailers to follow the downward swing of wholesale prices they are generally quite prompt in keeping pace with the upward trend. It is obvious, of course, that items other than the cost of a product are factors in the making of retail prices, but the consumer is entitled to whatever reduction is consistent with a fair margin of profit, while the producer deserves a greater percentage of the consumer's dollar."

Sarnoff on Radio A Fort Monmouth, N.J., dispatch April 20 states that David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, predicts that instead of the 20,000 theaters now operated in the United States, there will be in the future what he termed 20,000,000 home theaters, where radio sets will receive vocal and visual entertainment through television.

Transvaal Agriculture The South African Farmer for February 21 says: "At a meeting of the executive committee of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, on February 8, the depression in agricultural circles throughout the

country was discussed at some length, many members giving examples of how the financial crisis, owing to the fall in prices for agricultural produce, was affecting the farming community. After full discussion, Major E. W. Hunt, W. Campbell (Klerksdorp) and Comdt. F.W.B. van der Riet were appointed as a sub-committee to draft a suitable telegram to be sent to the Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture on the subject. The telegram said: 'Position of farmers in general is deplorable. It is reported that hundreds of summonses have already been issued against farmers for debt, forcing them to sacrifice livestock, produce, etc., at ruinous prices. We request immediate action by Government to relieve position by influencing banks and others to exercise leniency, also to arrange greater facilities for placing the Land Bank in a position to extend operations.' The Minister's reply was in part as follows: "Every effort is being made to improve matters as much as possible. Through the action of the Government, the price of wheat will be brought nearer to world's prices, and an improvement is now to be seen in the wool market..."

World Tele- An international telephone directory, listing 60,000 European
phone Book subscribers who talk from one country to another, will make its appear-
ance in Copenhagen in June. It is the third edition of the "Annuaire
Telephonique International." (Science News Letter, Apr. 12.)

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for April 19 says: "...Where home relief has come, farm relief has already a good start. Would we dare to say that the place where insolvency begins is in the family? We would. Through intelligent and economical management of the home, all the energies of the family are released to profitable production. One of the greatest industrial leaders of the country has said, 'To keep the American family solvent and independent, carefully protected by sound household management, is the first requisite of national prosperity'; and we believe that. Here's our hand and our appreciation to the home demonstration agents everywhere. They are a propelling force in the great agricultural progress of the Southwest. They are 'casting bread upon the waters to find it after many days.'"

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 29.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12 to \$14.50; cows, good and choice \$7.50 to \$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$8.50 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$10 to \$11.50. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.50 to \$10.10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.40 to \$10.25; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8.75 to \$9.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$8.60 to \$9.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes sold at \$8-\$8.75 per barrel in eastern cities; \$7 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$4.50-\$4.60 per 100 pounds in the Middle West; \$3.75 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains ranged \$2.90-\$3.35 in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.90-\$3.15 carlot sales in Chicago. South Carolina pointed type cabbage brought \$1.25-\$2.50 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern markets. Alabama round and pointed types \$4.50-\$4.75 per 100-pound crate in Chicago. Texas yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$1.25-\$1.75 per standard crate in consuming centers and sold at 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Louisiana Klondike strawberries ranged 13¢-16¢ per quart in eastern cities; \$3-\$3.25 per 24-pint crate in the Middle West and \$2-\$2.60 on the Hammond auction. Arkansas Klondikes \$5-\$5.25 per 24-quart crate in Kansas City.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37½¢; 91 score, 37¢; 90 score, 36¾¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½¢; Single Daisies, 20½¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 22¢ to 22½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 3 points to 15.08¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 17.92¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 16.08¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 15.70¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.08 5/8-\$1.10 5/8; No.2 red winter wheat at St.Louis, \$1.13-\$1.14; at Kansas City, \$1.12-\$1.14. No.2 hard winter wheat (not on protein basis) at St. Louis, \$1.04½; at Kansas City, 97¢-98¼¢. No.3 mixed corn at Chicago, 79½¢-80½¢; at Minneapolis, 70½¢-71½¢; at Kansas City, 75¢-76¢; No.3 yellow corn at Chicago, 79¢-81¢; at Minneapolis, 74½¢-76½¢; at Kansas City, 78½¢-79½¢; No.3 white oats at Chicago, 41¢-41½¢; at Minneapolis, 36 1/8¢-37 5/8¢; at Kansas City, 42½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 27

Section 1

May 1, 1930.

FARM ACT DISCUSSED

The press to-day reports: "Criticisms of the agricultural marketing act and the Federal Farm Board threw the third general session of the eighteenth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States yesterday into as plainspoken a discussion of the agricultural problem as has taken place in either house of Congress.

"Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and Representative Fort of New Jersey both replied to a series of attacks on the board as a price-fixing body or an undesirable manifestation of governmental participation in business during the general discussion following the delivery of two addresses on the work of the board which took opposite views.

"One of these was given by Alexander Legge, chairman of the board, who described and defended its work, and the other by Daniel A. Millett, an investment banker and stockman of Denver, Col., who asked repeal of the agricultural marketing act.

"Entering the debate unexpectedly, Representative Fort, of New Jersey, who, as a member of the House agricultural committee, helped frame the agricultural marketing act which established the Farm Board, asserted Congress would 'stand by' its handiwork. He challenged business men to produce a better solution.... 'Congress had to act,' he said, 'to protect both agriculture and industry against the dismissal of a million and a half men from agriculture. You can not throw this number of men and 7,500,000 dependents into the lap of the Nation without disorganizing the economic structure.'

"Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of the chamber, who closed the discussion, accepted challenge from Chairman Legge to raise money from business for what he described as a 'a complete survey of the farm situation.'...."

IN CONGRESS

The House steering committee yesterday decided that the first step on the tariff program would be to bring up the uncontroverted items for a vote to-day. Members of the House military committee said that the principal issues in the Muscle Shoals bill have been agreed upon and that it probably will be introduced Friday or Saturday.

Representative Ramseyer of Iowa yesterday appealed to the House to support President Hoover in his opposition to the export debenture provision in the tariff bill. (Press, May 1.)

FOREST INDUS- TRIES ASK AID

An appeal for the appointment of a commission or board to deal with overproduction in the forest industries was made to President Hoover yesterday by representatives of the American Forestry Association and the forest industries, according to the press to-day.

Section 2

Cotton

An editorial in Nature for April 12, based on reports from British Empire experimental cotton stations, says: "The record of the valuable experimental work carried out under the aegis of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation is brought down to the season 1928-1929 in the seventh volume of the series of reports. The series possesses a double value. It gives, as a continuous record, the progress of the experimental work in each country, from which it is possible to trace how one problem, by its solution, has led to another. It also contains a record of the latest work in each country and should be of the greatest assistance to those faced with similar problems and difficulties elsewhere. The function of the stations from which reports are issued is to achieve practical results for the benefit of those growing cotton in the areas they represent. To achieve those results it may be necessary to extend investigation by the inclusion of work of a more academic nature. But by their practical results they will be judged. It is pleasant, therefore, to note the considerable success achieved in this direction. In the Jassid resistant U4 cotton, South Africa has received a strain which can reasonably claim to have saved the situation, for, without it, cotton growing within the Union appeared to be doomed. Pessimism is giving place to optimism, and, what is more, the success does not appear to be confined to the Union alone but it extends also to the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. In Fiji, too, the introduction of a Kidney cotton from New Guinea promise a definite benefit to the island in that its produce will no longer be confined to the narrow market for Sea Island cotton. The individual reports afford complete justification of these experiment stations by the indication given of appreciation of the practical results achieved ..."

Cotton Consumption

World consumption of American cotton in March declined sharply from the same month in 1929 and 1928, according to an announcement April 29 by the New York Cotton Exchange Service. The service bulletin said that while March consumption increased from February, it was accounted for by the additional number of working days. The bulletin continued: "World consumption of American cotton in March totaled 1,074,000 bales, against 1,063,000 in February, 1,291,000 in March last season, and 1,300,000 in March the season before last. In the first eight months of this season, August 1 to March 31, world consumption of American cotton totaled 9,238,000 bales, against 10,147,000 in the corresponding portion of last season, and 10,805,000 two seasons ago. Consumption of American cotton in this country totaled only 4,112,000 bales this season to the end of March against 4,472,000 in the same portion of last season, a decline of 360,000. Abroad, consumption was only 5,126,000 bales against 5,675,000, a decrease of 549,000. Great Britain used only 1,044,000 bales of American cotton this season to the end of March, against 1,267,000 in the same part of last season, the Continent only 2,989,000 against 3,215,000, the Orient only 959,000 against 1,000,000, and the minor consuming countries only 134,000 against 193,000. Foreign mill activity as a whole is not running below last season. Foreign spinners are using outside growths in volume sufficient to offset the decreased use of American cotton. The total stock of American cotton in all hands in the world

was about 9,861,000 bales on March 31 this year, against 9,378,000 at the end of March a year ago, 9,717,000 two years ago and 13,161,000 in the big crop season three years ago. The world stock of American cotton on March 31 was 483,000 bales larger than on the same date a year ago, 144,000 larger than two years ago but 3,300,000 smaller than three years ago."

Grain "Seventy Years of English Corn-Growing", is the title of an
Production address delivered before the Agricultural School at Cambridge on March
in Brit- 7, and published in The Nineteenth Century for April. It says in part:
ain "Corn-growers have again met misfortune. For wheat, barley, and oats
the market has been worse than in 1927 or 1928, and those farmers who
varied their cereals with potatoes have in this season met disaster. As
a result of the depression in corn-growing districts the number of
hurdle sheep has been largely diminished. If it were not for the help
afforded by sugar-beet, the reduction, though statistically concealed
by the increase in hill sheep, would amount to something like 50 per
cent. Even as it is, the decrease in the supply of mutton is sub-
stantial...Corn-growing farmers can not help themselves further. It
must be years before any decline in Argentine meat supplies can make
beef production profitable on arable land of this character. Mean-
while, the only resource of farmers is to convert their tillage into
pasture, and they are adopting it at a record pace, with a consequent
loss of employment for between two and three men on every 100 acres.
But if they go to the expense of laying down fencing and water, what
are they to produce? The milk supply is already adequate to the de-
creased consuming power of the public, and any considerable addition
would be prejudicial to what is still a live industry. Moreover, much
of this land, owing to the deficient rainfall, can not be turned to
satisfactory grass. At present there seems to be nothing to save it
from becoming derelict. If this once happens on a large scale, the
revival of a historic industry will be difficult. Corn-growing, as
I have said, has the lowest level of selling prices, faces the most
paralyzing effects of foreign competition, and bears the heaviest burden
of State-regulated wages. Cheap bread and an adequate remuneration for
labor are a boon to the nation; but the cost is crushing English corn-
growers out of existence. If the public once realized that fact, they
could not continue to accept this gift without some consideration for
the men whose ruin is involved in that of their industry. Whether any
remedy, and, if so, what, is to be applied is a political question; but
it is one of such urgency and national importance as to be lifted above
the range of party politics."

Hog Breeding An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for April 3 says: "Sales of
in North- purebred hogs, representing five breeds, in the United States in 1929
west totaled 45,941 head. These animals, 81.6 per cent of them being dis-
posed of at private sales, went at prices from \$10 to more than \$150
per head, bringing 2,215 breeders approximately \$3,150,000. Corn Belt
States produced and sold 81 per cent of these hogs, while 10 Pacific
and Mountain States sold but 3 per cent of the total, or 1,378 head,
bringing in about \$93,000. The number of purebred hogs sold in the
Pacific Northwest was virtually negligible in comparison with the
total. Is there not an opportunity to increase considerably our

production and sales of purebred swine in the Northwest, and advantages in doing so? It is admitted that this region can produce hogs equal in quality to those of other parts of the country. More of our relatively cheap feeds should be marketed through livestock. We are now importing a huge number of hogs into the Northwest for our home markets. We have a considerable number of conscientious, capable breeders with purebred swine of excellent quality in our own territory who merit a greater share of their neighbor's patronage. In buying more of their breeding stock close to home, northwest hog growers not only would be swelling the returns from agriculture in their own region, but would be helping to establish a broader foundation in good breeding stock for the active expansion of swine production in this territory."

Peruvian
Land
Economics

"Since irrigated crops are the source of livelihood for probably 80% of the population in Peru, the problems of water rights and their administration are of first importance in Peruvian national economy. The early economic history of Peru was characterized by the dominance of mercantilist policies, the prevalence of large landed estates and conflicts over water rights, ending usually unfavorably for the small land owners. The Agrarian Period, dating from about 1908, has had as its objective the development of new irrigation policies and institutions designed to increase the number of farm proprietors, promote diversified agriculture, establish sound policies with respect to water rights, and to develop rural community life among the Peruvian nationals. Two irrigation projects have been undertaken by the Government with signal success. The demand for land in both projects has exceeded the amount available; and costs and payments schedules, covering both land and water rights, are such that they may easily be met out of the annual values of the crops. Future development of irrigation in Peru will be influenced by such factors as administration of the taxing power, the collection of charges, programs of road and railroad construction and the fact of increasing interest of United States capital in Latin America." (J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ. Nov. 1929.)

Section 3

Department of
Agricul-
ture

An editorial in The Review of Reviews for May says: "The Government has its own scientific services, some of them notably useful... As things now stand, so drastic has been the war against the Mediterranean fruit fly that one might believe, with a host of exasperated Floridians, that the citrus fruit area of that State is the only one in the world now entirely free from 'infestation.' There are those who go so far as to believe that it has all been an entomological delusion. However, the fruit interests of Florida are so important, looking to the future, that it is better to err on the side of zeal, than on that of neglect. Nothing of course can really dishearten the people of Florida, although passing adversity may temper the spirit of speculation. Cooperative marketing of grapefruit and oranges will be promoted by the fruit-fly restrictions and quarantines. Research and experiment will convert the Everglades into a region of new kinds of agriculture. Tung oil will be produced in Florida in large quantities, from the nuts of a quickly maturing tree that is now principally found in China. However, sharp the temporary blow to the citrus-fruit industry, Florida will be gainer in the end."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

April 30.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12-\$14.50; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10-\$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$8.25-\$11.50; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10-\$11.50. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.40-\$10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.35-\$10.10; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.50-\$9.65. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$8.60-\$9.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$7.75-\$8.75 per barrel in the East, mostly \$6.75 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$4.80-\$4.85 per 100 pounds in the Middle West; \$3.75 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains ranged \$2.75-\$3.30 in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.90-\$3.10 carlot sales in Chicago. South Carolina pointed type cabbage brought \$1.50-\$2.15 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Alabama round and pointed types \$4.75 per 100-pound crate in Chicago. Texas yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$1.25-\$1.75 per standard crate in consuming centers and sold at 80-90¢ f.o.b. Louisiana Klondike strawberries ranged 9¢-13¢ per pint in eastern cities; \$2.75-\$3 per 24-pint crate in the Middle West and \$2-\$2.30 on the Hammond auction. Arkansas Klondikes \$4.50-\$4.75 per 24-quart crate in St. Louis.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37½¢; 91 score, 37¢; 90 score, 36½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 20½¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 22¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 28 points to 15.36¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price was 18.02¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 28 points to 16.36¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 33 points to 16.03¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.08-\$1.10. No.2 red winter at St. Louis, \$1.15; Kansas City \$1.12-\$1.14. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis \$1.03; Kansas City 97¢. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 79¢-79½¢; Minneapolis 70¢-71¢; Kansas City 74½¢-75½¢; No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 79¢-80½¢; Minneapolis 74¢-77¢; Kansas City 78½¢-79½¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 39½¢-40½¢; Minneapolis 35¢-36½¢; Kansas City 41½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 28

Section 1

May 2, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT ON BUSINESS

Confidence that the economic crisis has passed and that the United States is well on the way to renewed prosperity was expressed by President Hoover last night in an address before 3,000 delegates to the United States Chamber of Commerce convention at Washington, according to the press to-day. Declaring that "with continued unity of effort we shall rapidly recover," the Chief Executive added: "There is one certainty in the future of a people of the resources, intelligence and character of the people of the United States--that is prosperity." The report says in part: "The President revealed that he intends, after the situation 'clears a little,' to appoint another commission, if the plan meets with general approval, to conduct an 'exhaustive examination' of the whole range of the Nation's experiences under the boom of the past several years and the slump that followed, to evolve ways of achieving greater stabilization in the future...."

CHAMBER ASSAILS FARM BOARD

The press to-day says: "The administration's Federal Farm Board was dealt a hard blow yesterday, when organized business, represented by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, overwhelmingly adopted a resolution demanding that the board cease using Government money either to aid farmers' cooperative associations in marketing crops or for buying and selling commodities for the purpose of crop stabilization..."

THE TARIFF BILL

The press to-day reports that House Republicans won adoption of the tariff bill conference report yesterday, 241 to 152, and then proceeded to strike from the measure, by a vote of 221 to 167, the Senate provision to permit free entry of cement intended for public works by State and municipal governments. Only five major rates were left unsettled in the report. The House disposed of one of these by concurring in the Senate rate of 6 cents a hundred pounds on cement and receding from its own 8-cent levy. The other four important rates still in disagreement are sugar, silver, lumber and shingles.

CANADIAN TARIFF

An Ottawa dispatch to-day reports that the countervailing duties provided in the budget announced in the House of Commons yesterday by Finance Minister Dunning will make Canadian duties the same as those of the United States on all products which Canada both imports and exports to her neighbors. The report says: "The new sliding rates will take effect at once on the basis of the present United States tariff and on the new tariff if it goes into effect..."

BANK RATES

Discount rates in the leading money markets of the world were simultaneously reduced yesterday, according to the press to-day, bringing the price of credit to the lowest levels in years and testifying to the world-wide endeavor of central banking authorities to revive business activity through the stimulant of cheap and abundant money.

Section 2

Florida
Sugar

Facts About Sugar for April 26 contains an article describing sugar production and manufacture in Florida. This says in part: "At present The Southern Sugar Company controls 170,000 acres of Everglades lands, of which over 40,000 acres have been cleared and planted or made ready for planting. It has 25,000 acres of growing cane, including plant cane and stubble. It is operating the largest cane sugar mill in the continental United States and owns a smaller plant at Canal Point which will be replaced by a mill of 5,000 tons daily capacity in 1931. Its properties are inventoried at over \$15,000,000 and its program of expansion for the next six years includes the placing under cultivation of 135,000 acres and the completion of six mills with a combined crushing capacity to handle 4,500,000 tons of cane each season. The construction of a great Celotex plant to utilize the surplus bagasse from all these mills is an integral part of the project. When this program has been completed the company's investment will have reached \$72,000,000. From the start of the drainage work, operations of this great cane growing enterprise are performed by mechanical power. At the present time, the Southern Sugar Company maintains a fleet of 77 Number 30 Caterpillar tractors, 67 two-ton Caterpillar tractors, 408 Athey cane wagons, 13 cultivators, 235 cane cars, 13 hoists, 13 loading spurs, 4 locomotives, and other mechanical field equipment in proportion, and this huge force is being augmented as field operations are extended. It is truly an imperial enterprise, conceived and carried forward on a scale never before attempted in connection with the development of a new undertaking of this nature in a new territory. The realization of its objectives will make Florida a substantial contributor to the sugar supply of the American people and an important factor in a great world-wide industry."

German Rye
Price

Wirtschaftsdienst for Nov. 29, 1929, contains an article by Kurt Ritter on the problem of the price of rye. The translation, by A. M. Hannay, says: "The author gives a brief account of some suggested measures for coping with the situation brought about in Germany by overproduction and consequent low price of rye. He discusses plans for directly influencing prices by tariff changes or by such means as warehousing, and for indirectly influencing them by increased consumption of rye both as food and as fodder. He indicates the need for a long-time program, and suggests limitation of production and reduction of production costs, to be brought about, if possible, through the intervention of the Chambers of Agriculture and other agricultural associations."

Livestock
Improvement

The Lancet for April 12 says: "Prof. F.A.E. Crew, addressing the Royal Society of Arts on April 9, stated that the lag between demonstrated scientific fact and its incorporation into practice was usually about 20 to 50 years. It is, he said, of the first importance that genetical methods with a scientific foundation should be applied to livestock as quickly as possible if the country is to recover from the present depression in agriculture. A number of factors combine to hinder the development of comprehensive breeding schemes at present, not the least is the financial insecurity in which agriculturists are involved: they literally have not the capital to attempt new methods. Then, traditional wisdom is not readily

shaken by new theories, and breeders will not reconsider lightly their old practices. Professor Crew emphasized the need for establishing a standard of excellence at which breeding should aim, and this is not a simple matter. Sheep breeding, to take an instance, must aim at the production of good mutton as well as good wool...Professor Crew mentioned 'those who sell the quickest growing sows and keep the slowest for further breeding, not knowing that the economical conversion of food into pig is an inherited character, and that the quickest growers are the most economical feeders.' These, and similar mistakes, he considers can be avoided by the application of genetical methods by the breeders themselves, but this can not be accomplished without better education of the breeders. Ability should be rewarded, but not as at the present agricultural shows, where emphasis is too often laid on the wrong points. He thinks that too much weight is given to pedigree and too little to the milk record, the bacon quality, the pulling power, the egg and the fertility records. The waste resulting from existing methods is not easily assessed...He concluded with some interesting suggestions on the potentialities of laboratory experiments if applied to agricultural stock. Ductless gland therapy might be used to determine the rate and limit of growth, the duration of lactation, the deposition of fat, and other qualities at present obtained only by the slow process of selective breeding..."

Machines and Labor Re-adjustment An editorial in The Review of Reviews for May says: "Change, however desirable, is always attended by a certain amount of inconvenience, often by serious hardship. Thus the use of improved machinery, whether in manufacturing or on the farm, dislocates people from time to time. It produces a form of unemployment that social students and economists distinguish from other more obvious forms, such as those caused by the shutting down of factories during periods of business depression. This 'technological' unemployment, so called, is not a new thing. Indeed, its effects are less disturbing nowadays than they were a century or more ago. The new census will disclose, sharply and boldly, the facts already well known to the Agricultural Department and to the Department of Commerce regarding the nature and extent of the drift from country to town. Since the return to work of four million boys, from the expedition to France and the soldiers' training camps at home, industrial and commercial activity has absorbed most of the surplus population of the farm districts. Greater relative inconvenience, however, has been caused by the constant invention of improved processes and labor-saving devices in the fields of industry and transportation, than by changes in agriculture. Methods that were thought efficient twenty years ago, and machinery still as good as now, have been discarded in favor of methods and machines capable of producing more and better commodities with the help of fewer people. Such changes, speaking in general, are not abrupt enough to be revolutionary. But they displace many workers, a large percentage of whom are old enough to find readjustment difficult."

Meat Situation Except for smoked meats, particularly hams, the demand for meat products during the month just closing was rather slow and the trend of wholesale prices was downward, according to a review of the livestock and meat situation issued to-day by the Institute of American

Meat Packers. Most meat prices are now substantially lower at wholesale than they were a year ago. Beef prices, for example, are from 7 to 20 per cent lower, depending on the grade and weight. Veal is from 29 to 35 per cent lower. Lambs are from 20 to 50 per cent lower, the price varying according to weight and quality. Fresh pork loins are wholesaling about 15 per cent lower than they were a year ago. Foreign demand for American meat products also was slow. The demand for fresh pork was relatively slow and prices showed substantial declines. Prices of hides were about steady, with a fair demand. Owing to large supplies of dressed lambs on the market during the entire month, selling results were far from satisfactory. Wool prices were slightly lower.

Reindeer
Meat

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for April 26 says: "A report from Alaska indicates that reindeer meat can be produced in abundance there at low cost and that we shall soon see large quantities of this meat shipped into the United States. According to this report, the reindeer industry has grown rapidly in the last quarter of a century in Alaska, and to-day numbers three million head whose up-keep is negligible as they subsist largely upon abundant natural feeds. That is not good news to the livestock industry of our country. Alaska is a part of the United States and therefore products shipped from that country are not subject to tariff duties, just as imports from the Philippines and Hawaii are exempt from our tariff laws. In recent years these imports have come into severe competition with various home-grown products. This situation is responsible for the growing feeling that the ownership of such territories offer a real menace to our farmers; which must be taken into account when considering the agricultural problem."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

Manufacturers Record for April 24 says: "The United States Department of Agriculture has advertised for sale to the highest bidder a production of 2,000,000 cords of pulpwood from national forest reserves in Colorado. In view of the South's interest in paper-making and reforestation, the plan on which the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture will secure a perpetual supply of pulpwood and saw timber from the Colorado forests is of prime interest to all southerners...What can be done in Colorado can be done more advantageously in the South, for two reasons. First, forests will grow more rapidly there. Second, the supply is nearer to large markets. In fact some advance is being made in the South in perpetuating its forest resources. In the South are millions of acres of land listed as 'cut-over forest land suitable for growing pines for naval stores and pulpwood'; but much of this land has been so thoroughly denuded of all pines, and so impoverished by repeated burnings over, it is not restocking and can never restock naturally because no pine trees are near to scatter the necessary seeds. The only way to get any revenue from such lands will be to restock them by artificial plantings, and then wait 20 years or so for an income..."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 1.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12-\$14.75; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$10; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10-\$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$8.50-\$11.50; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10-\$11.50. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.50-\$10.10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.40-\$10.15; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.50-\$9.65. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.15-\$9.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$7.50-\$8.50 per barrel in eastern cities; few \$6.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$4.50-\$4.75 in the Middle West; mostly \$4 f.o.b. per 100 pounds Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.90-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in the East; \$2.35-\$2.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.85-\$3 carlot sales in Chicago; few sales \$2.70 f.o.b. Stevens Point. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage ranged \$2-\$2.50 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round and Flat type \$90-\$100 bulk per ton in Cincinnati; best \$40-\$45 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Louisiana Klondike strawberries brought \$2.75-\$3 per 24-pint crate in the Middle West; auction sales \$1.90-\$2.15 f.o.b. Hammond. North Carolina Missionarys and Klondikes \$5-\$6.25 per 32-quart crate in a few cities; \$3-\$4.50 f.o.b. at Chadbourn and Wallace. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$1.25-\$1.75 per standard crate, U. S. Commercial, in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Texas points. Eastern and Midwestern yellows \$1.50-\$2.10 sacked per 100 pounds in city markets. New York Baldwin apples \$6-\$6.50 per barrel in New York City; \$2-\$2.15 per bushel basket f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$8-\$9 per barrel in New York City.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37¢; 91 score, 36½¢; 90 score, 36¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 20½¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 21½¢ to 22¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 6 points to 15.42¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 18.10¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 16.49¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 16.17¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.07 3/8-\$1.09 3/8. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.16; Kansas City, \$1.11-\$1.13. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago \$1.01; St. Louis \$1.03; Kansas City 94½¢-96¢. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 79¢; Minneapolis 70¢-72¢; Kansas City 74½¢-75½¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago, 79¢-79½¢; Minneapolis 74¢-77¢; Kansas City 78¢-79¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 40½¢-41¢; Minneapolis 36¢-37¢; Kansas City 41½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 29

Section 1

May 3, 1930.

THE SECRETARY ON POWER BOARD A sweeping change in the Federal Power Commission was recommended yesterday by Secretary Hyde testifying before the House interstate commerce committee in support of President Hoover's plan to set up an independent organization, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Asserting that the present members of the commission, who are the Secretaries of War, Interior and Agriculture, were unable to give adequate consideration to the problems of regulating the Nation's water power resources, Mr. Hyde said a commission of five with a new personnel should be established for that purpose..."

THE TARIFF BILL The House yesterday voted to accept the lower Senate tariff levy of 2 cents a pound on Cuban raw sugar, voted for free shingles and soft wood, and rejected the Senate duty on silver. (Press, May 3.)

CANADIAN TARIFF An Ottawa dispatch to-day states that the extensive list of tariff changes announced May 1 in the budget speech of C.A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, went into effect yesterday morning at every customs port in Canada.

TREASURY SURPLUS Increased indication that the Government would complete the 1930 fiscal year with a small surplus in its Treasury is seen in statistics issued by the Internal Revenue Bureau showing that total tax collections for the nine months of the fiscal year starting last July 1 had amounted to \$2,277,453,096, an increase of \$140,000,000 over the same months of 1929. (A.P., May 1.)

THE STOCK MARKET The New York Times to-day reports: "Stocks broke violently again yesterday under the heaviest liquidation since Nov. 13, the day on which the disastrous decline of last autumn culminated. The whole market was staggered by the whirlwind of selling, while issues which bore the brunt of the pressure lost from 5 to 16 points. The total turnover on the New York Stock Exchange was 5,986,330 shares, with more than 2,000,000 shares of that volume concentrated in the last fifty minutes of trading. "Yesterday's break, which compared in size with some of the worst declines of last year, came on the heels of important overnight news which Wall Street had hoped would restore confidence in the market. This news included a reduction in the rediscount rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent and a reassuring address by President Hoover on the state of business..."

LOCUSTS IN RUMANIA A Bucharest dispatch to-day reports that an immense swarm of locusts descended upon Rumania yesterday, attacking 20,000 acres of vineyards in the district of Kujudshuk in the Dobruja region. Young plants were destroyed. The fertile plains of the Danube are also threatened.

Section 2

Fairchild on Canary Island Land David Fairchild, writing on "Hunting for Plants in the Canary Islands" in The National Geographic Magazine for May, says: "It should not for a moment be imagined that the terraces of the Canaries grow only cereals, or that they are cultivated at a loss, from American standards. Far from it; for wherever there is water for irrigation--and there are thousands of acres where this is the case--unbelievable profits are made in the growing of the Chinese dwarf banana, which is sold in the markets of Europe. I had become accustomed to high land-values from my experience in south Florida, but when I learned that you could not buy some of these terraced gardens of bananas for \$12,000 and even \$15,000 an acre, and that these had yielded to their owners a 10 per cent gross profit on this valuation, which would mean a 7 or 8 per cent net profit, I concluded that I was looking at the most expensive agricultural land that I had ever seen...To farm, at a profit, land worth \$15,000 an acre would, I think, tax the ingenuity of even a Californian. Four hundred bunches of bananas a year at from \$2 to \$4 a bunch, which is what they brought a few years ago, have automatically boosted the values of land into the highly speculative class. Recently the prices have fallen with the drop in the French franc, but the asking price of the land remains..."

Irish Agriculture The Irish Statesman for April 5 says: "The census of agricultural production in the Free State, when analyzed, makes it appear that the annual remuneration possible for farmers and laborers, if the net agricultural income was State socialized and divided on George Bernard Shaw's ideal plan of equality of incomes, would be about 88 pounds per worker after payment of land annuities, rates on agricultural land, etc., were deducted. But a cash payment on that scale would be impossible, for the statistician in arriving at his 88 pounds per annum takes into account the milk, wool, butter, potatoes, vegetables, consumed by the farmers themselves. The value of food so produced and consumed by the agricultural community is estimated to be 23,071,000 pounds, which subtracted from the 59,250,000 pounds which is estimated to be the amount available for remuneration for farmers and workers, makes the actual cash remuneration possible considerably lower. At the census of production made, if we recollect aright, in 1908 a calculation made in the same way indicated that if the net agricultural income in Ireland was State socialized and divided equally among farmers, their children working for them and agricultural labor, it would have made possible a weekly wage of about eleven shillings and threepence. That, curiously enough, was at that time very close to the average wage paid to agricultural laborers. It would be interesting to see whether agricultural labor to-day has receded, maintained or increased its position as compared with 1908."

Nourse on Farm Board A discussion of America's most pressing domestic problem, the long-continued depression in agriculture, is being presented by The New Republic in a series of six articles by different authors. In the present article, the first of the series, E. G. Nourse shows how the Federal Farm Board's policy of favoring cooperative organization is being challenged by the traditional and stubborn individualism of the American farmer. He says in part: "The pioneering of submarginal lands still going on to-day aggravates the surplus problem, which is

generally conceded to be the core of present agrarian distress. The survival of pioneer habits of thought and types of action more or less generally throughout our agricultural class has stood in the way of its acceptance of the social discipline of modern economic life and prevented adequate participation in the group activities demanded by present-day economic institutions...This brings us back to the grave problem which confronts the Federal Farm Board. You can not have co-operation without cooperators, and the rank and file of American farmers still live by the creed of individualism in which they were reared. ...Only three alternatives seem to be embraced within the logic of our agricultural situation. First, our farmers may remain 'independent,' disorganized, discouraged; accepting such economic adjustment as the blind, relentless working of economic laws may eventually bring. Nature in the long run strikes its own equilibrium. Second, there is the 'noble experiment' upon which the agricultural marketing act of 1929 has embarked us. This looks to voluntary cooperation of broad scope under Government auspices as a means toward the rationalization of the several branches of our agricultural industry. The purpose is to effect a quicker and more socially satisfactory equilibrium through purposeful public and private action. It can be accomplished only if the farmer puts off his ancient garment of ragged individualism and accepts the modern mode of expertly designed group action. The third alternative is some form of compulsory cooperation...As at no previous time in our history, it has been explicitly declared to be the public policy of this country to solve the agricultural problem, or at least to ameliorate the condition of those who depend on agriculture for their livelihood, by economic engineering of an ambitious sort. Whether this engineering project succeeds will depend upon the soundness of the design and the correctness of the principles upon which that design was made, but not less upon the quality of the materials with which the structure is to be built. Even if the engineers did not have a trustworthy handbook from which the strength of these materials could be ascertained, they may have made a happy guess in accordance with which their calculations will eventually prove themselves sound and workable. Or it may be that they will be able to devise some clever schemes for treating even unsatisfactory materials in such a way as to give them the necessary strength or workability. We must all of us stand by in interested and sympathetic contemplation of their efforts..."

Potato Grading

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for April 12 says: "The New York legislature is considering a compulsory potato grading law. Many large growers favor the proposal, but opposition is voiced on behalf of the small producers. It is feared that the latter, not equipped for grading, may be penalized in price when their crops reach the market labeled 'Ungraded.' The experience of eastern apple exporters with their 'Unclassified' grade raises the question whether it is the use of such a label or the abuse of it that brings the price penalty. So many of the commercial apple shippers have dumped poor fruit on foreign markets under this euphonious label that Europe threatens to retaliate with an embargo. Meanwhile, we recall that Idaho potato growers supply the high priced markets in our own territory. Their crops are graded by compulsion--not compulsion of law but of economic necessity."

Soda Fountain Figures It is estimated that more than \$725,000,000 was spent for soda fountain drinks of all kinds in 1929. This figure does not include fountain food service, which is estimated to have totaled close to \$250,000,000. Food and luncheon features of soda fountains are developing at a greater speed than is found in drink service. The Nation's annual bill for sodas, soft drinks, luncheons and confectionery served over soda fountains has been estimated at \$1,500,000,000. Ice cream sodas account for \$500,000,000; fountain lunches, \$300,000,000 and confectionery for \$700,000,000. In cities of 100,000 population or greater, more than 75% of soda fountains are serving luncheons. Daily sales of fountain owners whose business is capitalized at from \$3,000 to \$5,000 average \$91.40. (Soda Fountain, Mar.)

Section 3

**Department
of Agri-
culture**

T. Swann Harding is the author of "Science and the Money-Minded" in The Atlantic Monthly for May. He says in part: "...What have we found out? That some men make fabulous sums of money by the amicable exploitation of other men with better brains, who are so seduced by the idea of being paid a moderate salary for doing exactly what they want to do that the injustice of the situation, if it inheres at all, does not occur to them....One day in a moment of enlightenment a money-minded man asked a scientist: 'What value does research in your organization bring back per dollar spent?' The scientist didn't know, of course, for scientists habitually ignore such problems as that. But he decided to find out; he decided it might be convincing if he did find out; so he went through several cubic feet of documents and had trained statisticians make some calculations. He discovered that the return per dollar spent on research by the Department of Agriculture, for that happened to be the organization in this case, was five hundred dollars, or 50,000 per cent, which is not bad outside a public-service corporation, and is impressive even to a money-minded man. It was impressive, and brought agricultural research an earned increment of long-delayed respect and appropriations. The incident also demonstrated that it pays, and does not necessarily demean the scientist, to think like a money-minded man occasionally, and thus accomplish by strategy that which he can not accomplish by matter-of-fact statement. ...The returns on knowledge secreted by brains are so high that you can hobble, inhibit, confine, and abuse it, and yet make a great deal of money. Consider soil as an instance. Soil is fundamental, more fundamental than good roads for pleasure vehicles. We need good roads, of course, to promote agriculture, which again is fundamental. ...A soil survey is fundamental. The United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils assures us that such a survey is one of the most valuable things economically imaginable and offers an enormous return on the investment. A detailed soil survey of an average county can be made for less than the cost of one quarter of a mile of State road, and yet so predominant is the money mind in America that it is easy to get the State road and very difficult indeed to get funds for the complete soil surveys we need..."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 2.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$12-\$14.75; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$10; heifers, (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10-\$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$8.50-\$11.50; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$10-\$11.50. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.65-\$10.15; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.75-\$10. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.25-\$10; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$7-\$8.50 per barrel in the East; \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs mostly \$4.60 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$3.75 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.95-\$3.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$2.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.85-\$3 carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions brought \$1.50-\$1.75 per standard crate U.S. No.1, in consuming centers; mostly 90¢ f.o.b. Laredo. Louisiana Klondike strawberries ranged \$2.50-\$2.90 per 24-pint crate in city markets; \$1.75-\$1.85 f.o.b. auction sales at Hammond. North Carolina Klondikes and Missionarys 12¢-25¢ per 32-quart crate in a few cities; pint basis. New York Baldwin apples brought \$6-\$6.50 per barrel in New York City; Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$8-\$9 and Ben Davis \$4.75-\$5 in that market.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 37¢; 91 score, 36½¢; 90 score, 36¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 20½¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 21½¢ to 22¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 10 points to 15.32 cents per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price was 18.25¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 16.38¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 16.04¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.07½-\$1.09½. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.16; Kansas City \$1.11-\$1.13. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St. Louis \$1.02½; Kansas City 95¢-96¢. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 78¼¢-78½¢; Minneapolis 69¢-71¢; Kansas City 73½¢-74½¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 77¢-79½¢; Minneapolis 74¢-77¢; Kansas City 77¢-78¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 40½¢-41½¢; Minneapolis 35¢-37¢; Kansas City 41¢-42¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 30

Section 1

May 5, 1930.

FRUIT FLY FUNDS

Chairman Wood of the House appropriations committee announced May 3 that he would call on Secretary of Agriculture Hyde to explain his request for an additional \$6,902,000 to fight the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida. (Press, May 4.)

THE TARIFF BILL

The House May 3 continued consideration of the conference report on the tariff bill, rejecting the Senate debenture amendment, 231 to 161, and the Senate flexible provision repealing presidential power to change duties fixed by Congress, 236 to 154. (Press, May 4.)

ECONOMISTS ASK TARIFF VETO

The Associated Press dispatch to-day reports that more than 1,000 economists, representing 179 colleges throughout the country, joined in a letter to President Hoover and the Congress yesterday protesting against enactment of the tariff bill and asking that it be vetoed if passed.

THE STOCK MARKET

The New York Times of May 4 says: "With volatile issues plunging in a fresh torrent of liquidation, the stock market was rocked yesterday by the heaviest Saturday trading in history. During the two hours of trading on the New York Stock Exchange, 4,867,530 shares changed hands. The accompanying reaction was the most severe since Dec. 20, 1929, as gauged by the average prices of representative stocks..."

GERMAN FARMERS TO TOWNS

An Associated Press dispatch from Berlin to-day says: "The lure of the big city is as potent here as elsewhere, and the city fathers are greatly concerned about it. Berlin's population increased by 80,000 last year through immigration of people from the country, thus making the metropolis a city of almost 5,000,000. The influx exceeded by 20,000 last year's emigration from all of Germany to foreign countries. The movement persists, too, despite the fact that prospects of finding a job in Berlin are meager. The housing commission is much troubled about it, because it is simply impossible to find quarters for all these new Berliners...."

AUSTRIAN GRAIN TARIFFS

A Vienna dispatch yesterday says: "The fall in grain prices is providing a fresh cause for uneasiness in the tariff policies of Central Europe. In Austria, where the index for wholesale prices as a whole stands at 121, the wheat index is 85 to 88. There is widespread demand for revision or notice in the matter for commercial treaties with agrarian countries..."

Section 2

Agricultural Education An editorial in The Weekly Kansas City Star for April 30 says: "A report on Agricultural Education in the United States, to the general education board, written by Whitney H. Shepardson, has been published under the above title. It is particularly interesting as the author candidly states that he knows little about education and nothing at all about agriculture. The report is based upon a considerable amount of reading and visits to twenty-five agricultural institutions, where he discussed the subject with their executive officers. His final conclusion is that the chief duty of the agricultural college is to prepare men and women for responsible posts in agricultural research, teaching and extension. Graduate training, through fundamental research in the field of natural science, is particularly advocated for those who hold the most important posts in the agricultural colleges. Such a conception of the purpose and plan of the development of agricultural colleges is not sufficient. There is a very definite need of men who appreciate farming as a business as well as a science on the college and station staffs. The college will not fulfill its full function if the training offered is confined strictly to the field of natural science. Tax-payers who support such institutions are justified in expecting a proportion of the graduates to return to the land where they may serve not only themselves but the community in which they live..."

Forestry in Michigan Schools An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for May 3 says: "Eleven school districts of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan are establishing forests--that is, are planting woodlots containing at least 40 acres. Others are putting in forest plantations of from five to forty acres and still others have woodlots consisting of less than five acres. The school children are doing the work of planting and of caring for these tracts. Not only are they learning the technique of planting trees and securing training in industry, but they have contact with a business that will make for future security of their country. We have just read of a certain European village which paid taxes of the village, and also made a contribution of fire wood to every family living in the village from its woodlot. Will these Michigan school districts some day find their woodlots a source of income to help in meeting school expenses?"

Fruit Beverages Grapefruit juice and juice from the seeds of the papaya tree have recently been introduced as bottled beverages. The latter is bottled in plants on the west coast of Florida, while grapefruit beverage is being introduced by a Texas concern. (The Glass Packer, Apr.)

Population Movement An editorial in Nation's Business for May says: "For some years past sociologists have pointed out to us that one of the factors that were helping the country on the downward road to ruin was the movement away from the farm. The farmer, unexposed to temptation in his rural Edens, was filling the sin-stained cities where factory jobs were more appealing than raising grain and cattle. The reason was plain. It took fewer men to make the grain and cattle we needed and more things were being made in the factories of our cities and towns. We have heard much talk of 'technological unemployment,' the unemployment due to the substitution of the machine for the man. The farmer has been one of the great sufferers from 'technological unemployment.'

But now according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics there is a check in the farm movement. The bureau estimates that in 1929 only 1,876,000 persons moved from farms to cities, while in 1928 the migration was 1,923,000, and in 1926 a peak year, there were 2,155,000 persons who became urban if not urbane. At the same time fewer city folks were leaving for the farms. Only 1,257,000 in 1929, a total of 90,000 less than those who became rural, if not rustic, in 1928. Are the figures perhaps an indication that our population is growing more static. that people are 'staying put'? It has been almost typical of the United States that in the cities, at least, no man lived where he was born, that New York was full of folk born in Indianapolis and Indianapolis full of native New Yorkers. Perhaps as we grow older we grow steadier, there is less influx of immigration which once filled our seaboard cities and perhaps helped crowd out those already there, less new land to invite us, less of the spirit of adventure and more of the desire to hold the jobs we've got. The great open spaces may be closing up."

Public Lands

Henry Solon Graves is the author of "The Final Disposition of the Public Domain" in American Forests and Forest Life for May. He says in part:"....The time has come for the adoption of a new public land policy, freed from the traditions of the agricultural homestead procedures, that will take into consideration the physical and economic conditions prevailing on the ground. The need of prompt action is due to the fact that the public lands are progressively being ruined by uncontrolled overgrazing, resulting in great economic and industrial loss through the impairment of the productivity of the soil and through widespread damage from erosion. The occasion of the present agitation for reform is the leadership of the President, who is insisting upon some action which will check the abuse of the ranges and will lead to a proper use of them...The Government has in the Department of Agriculture the machinery and men to administer the public ranges if Congress will only use them. The transfer to the States of the responsibility over the remaining national property, in my opinion, not only would be unwise but it would be nothing less than a grave surrender of a public trust. The constructive steps which, in my judgment, should be taken by the Government are as follows: 1. Congressional authority to establish at once a system of control of grazing on all the remaining public lands, analogous to that in effect on the national forests... 2. The adoption of a reasonable charge for the privilege of using the public ranges for commercial grazing, with provision for the payment to the States of a liberal share of the receipts. 3. The addition to the national forest of the forest lands on the public domain, which may be best administered as a part of the public forest system. It is estimated that the area of such forest lands aggregates about 8,000,000 acres. 4. The addition to the national forests of the unreserved grazing lands which are situated within and adjacent to the national forests, and whose use is closely correlated with the grazing lands on the forest reservations. The total area of lands of this character is estimated to be about 16,000,000 acres. 5. The establishment of permanent Federal grazing reserves where the conditions are such that the best use of the lands and the protection of watersheds may best be secured by this procedure. 6. Authority to exchange lands with the

States, railroads and other owners to make possible the consolidation of the Federal and other holdings. 7. Provision for grants of land to the States where this is desirable to round out existing State holdings or otherwise to meet special local needs. 8. The establishment of authority and procedures to dispose of lands by sale to private individuals and companies where, after careful study, it is determined that this is the best practical means of promoting the beneficial use of the property...9. The transfer of the jurisdiction of the use of public ranges to the Department of Agriculture, where there is a corps of men trained and experienced in practical range administration... There are in the several bureaus of the Department of Agriculture experts in grasses and other forage plants, soils, animal husbandry and range management..."

Wool
Supplies

The Statist (London) for April 5 says: "The feature of the industrial world to-day is the general depression in raw material values. Wool has suffered a steady decline for nearly two years, and to-day is around pre-war rates for all qualities. Usually in March, five-sixths of the Cape clip, three-quarters of the New Zealand, almost three-quarters of the Australian and four-fifths of the South American clips have been sold. To-day not one of these producing countries has disposed of the above average proportions. South America is probably nearest to its usual standard, growers there having met the market through most of the season. South Africa comes next, only 300,000 bales remaining out of a clip of 900,000. Australia and New Zealand are well behind schedule. In both countries, offerings at auctions have been reduced, from as far back as last October, in the hope of rising prices. The New Zealand selling season will not be extended after the middle of April, but Australian sales may spread over what is usually the blank period of July. In any case, more wool is being sent to the London auctions, because it can not find a place in the Australasian catalogues as early as desired. The Australian sellers would now like London to work in harmony with them in their policy of restriction..."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in Journal of Home Economics for May says: "That the success of the Government's efforts to protect the consuming public depends on the intelligent cooperation of that public, was the point brought out in a recent radio talk by W.R.M. Wharton, chief of the eastern district of the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration. He even suggested that to drive home this responsibility in regard to pure foods and drugs the housewives of the country form 'read the label' committees in their clubs...Mr. Wharton's central ideal will meet the hearty approval of home economists interested in the education as well as the protection of the consumer, and his suggestion may prove helpful in schools and in club and study groups."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 3.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.65-\$10.15; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60-\$10.30; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.75-\$10.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$7-\$7.75 per barrel in the East; top of \$8.25 in Pittsburgh and \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$4.25-\$4.50 per 100 pounds in the Middle West. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.60-\$3.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$2.20-\$2.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.85-\$3 carlot sales in Chicago; very few sales \$2.65-\$2.70 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions brought \$1.25-\$1.75 per standard crate, U.S. Commercial, in city markets; mostly 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Laredo. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$2-\$2.50 per 24-pint crate in the Middle West; \$1.50-\$1.80 f.o.b. Hammond. Tennessee Klondikes \$3.75-\$4 per 24-quart crate in a few cities; Arkansas Klondikes \$3.75-\$4.50 in St. Louis and Kansas City. North Carolina Missionarys and Klondikes \$5-\$6 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia; \$4.25-\$5.65 f.o.b. Chadbourn. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage ranged \$1.50-\$1.75 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets; \$2-\$2.25 in Cincinnati. Texas Round type few \$75 bulk per ton in St. Louis; mostly \$40 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York Baldwin apples brought \$2-\$2.25 per bushel basket in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati; \$2.10-\$2.20 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Baldwins \$2.65-\$2.85 in Chicago and Spys \$2.75-\$3.25.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36¾¢; 91 score, 36¼¢; 90 score, 36¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 20½¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 21½¢ to 22¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 14 points to 15.18¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 18.38¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 16.19¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 15.86¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.05 7/8-\$1.07 7/8. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.13; Kansas City \$1.11-\$1.13. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago, \$1.00½. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 79¢; Minneapolis 68½¢-70½¢; Kansas City, 73½¢-74½¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 77¢-79½¢; Minneapolis 73½¢-76½¢; Kansas City 76¢-77¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 40¾¢-41¾¢; Minneapolis, 35¾¢-37¼¢; Kansas City 41½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 31

Section 1

May 6, 1930.

FRUIT FLY FUNDS ASKED

Secretary Hyde yesterday urged the House appropriations committee to approve an item of \$6,902,000 for a continuance of the fight on the fruit fly in Florida. (Press, May 6.)

THE TARIFF BILL

The tariff bill was transmitted by the House to the Senate yesterday, but action on the conference report and six provisions still in disagreement was deferred pending disposition of the Parker nomination. (Press, May 6.)

BANKING SYSTEM INVESTIGATION ASKED

Thorough investigation of the national banking system, with particular reference to the use of Federal facilities in stock market speculations, was ordered yesterday by the Senate, following a resolution introduced by Senator Glass of Virginia.

FIRST AID IN MOTOR ACCIDENTS

Alarmed over the "appalling and ever-mounting" number of deaths from automobiles, delegates to the ninth annual convention of the American Red Cross at Washington yesterday gave consideration to plans for inaugurating a system of first-aid booths on principal highways, according to the press to-day. James L. Fieser, vice chairman in charge of domestic operations, told the delegates that the growing number of deaths from motor accidents are a challenge and a problem to the organization. In announcing that the Red Cross might soon add a highway emergency service, Mr. Fieser predicted that automobiles would kill 400,000 and injure more than 10,000,000 within the next ten years. Mr. Fieser said that European chapters of the Red Cross have begun experiments with highway emergency stations. He explained that the service would not be a substitute for medical care, but would meet the need until a physician arrives on the scene.

BRITISH COTTON WEEK

A London dispatch to-day states that four women members of the House of Commons appeared in Parliament yesterday wearing bright cotton dresses and lisle stockings in celebration of National Cotton Week, which is being observed throughout England to aid the hard-pressed Manchester industry.

PORTO RICO COFFEE TAX

A San Juan, P.R., dispatch to-day states that Governor Theodore Roosevelt yesterday signed a bill imposing a tax of 10 cents a pound on imported coffee as a measure to protect the island coffee industry, which is recovering from the hurricane of two years ago.

BANANA TREES FELLED IN COLOMBIA

A Bogota dispatch to-day states that high winds over the past week have felled 6,000,000 banana trees in the department of Magdalena. The losses in the past ten days are estimated at \$3,000,000.

Section 2

Business

The press of May 3 says: "The Chrysler Corporation reports Conditions for the quarter ended March 31, 1930, net profit of \$180,717, after interest, Federal taxes, etc., compared with \$8,838,173 in the first quarter of 1929. In the March, 1930, quarter the company earned 4 cents per share on 4,431,575 no-par shares of capital stock, against \$2 per share earned on 4,411,990 shares in the first three months of 1929. The corporation had a deficit of \$2,828,251 in the last quarter of 1929 and a net profit of \$10,095,797 in the third quarter of that year. Walter F. Chrysler, president of the company, which is the third largest manufacturer of automobiles in the United States, stated that net operating profits for the twelve months ended March 31, 1930, were \$13,244,712. 'This,' he continued, 'shows that notwithstanding the current recession in business, the corporation during the last twelve months has earned its dividends, reduced its debt and substantially maintained its net current asset position. Conditions in the automobile industry are now more stabilized and the industry has probably turned corner for the better.' As of March 31, 1930, the corporation showed a ratio of current assets to current liabilities, after providing for first-quarter dividends, of 4.05 to 1, compared with 2.77 to 1 on March 31, 1929.

"Universal Pictures Company reports net loss of \$18,811 for the quarter ended February 1, compared with a net loss of \$98,023 for the like period a year ago. For the full year ended November 2 last, the company reported net profit of \$491,358.

"California Packing Corporation reports for the year ended February 28, 1930, net income of \$6,024,349, against \$6,233,021 in the preceding year."

Jardine on
Overpro-
duction

Former Secretary of Agriculture Jardine is the author of a comprehensive article entitled "Overproduction May be Cured," in The Saturday Evening Post for May 5. He says in part: "The present national policy for agriculture is to promote its stability. But in all sections of the country the press places this challenge before the Federal Government: 'Your whole stabilization program depends upon a reduction of the agricultural plant. You can't compel farmers to reduce their acreage or to abandon their farms. What are you going to do about it?' Condemnation of an important social and economic undertaking, less than a year old, is less than helpful. When the land banks were established there was a general demand for repeal of the law; I need not use hyperbole to convince the current critics that the land banks have been beneficial for the farmer in the field of credit... A little helpfulness now in matters of farm stability might be prudent, especially on the part of those who are hovering about Congress, feverishly tuning by publicity public opinion to a state of self-pity. In any case, perhaps the solution does not rest entirely in the confines of a single farm-relief measure. To my way of thinking, the current challenge can be met. No preconceived plan guided this Nation in establishing its agricultural plant....

"Productive land falls into three general classes--for crops, for grazing and for forests. Here are two fundamental facts, both recognized by the Government: First, for satisfactory returns to farmers we are reproducing commodities in too large a volume; second, we are rapidly exploiting our way toward a shortage of timber. The twilight zone

between these two fundamentals may hold the key to both problems. By treating timber as a mine, rather than as a crop, we have reduced the virgin timber in the United States from more than 800,000,000 to about 135,000,000 acres. Second-growth timber adds several hundred million acres to the forest plant....What would be the result if we were to slice this twilight zone from the agricultural picture and to increase the production of timber?...Of course the policy has already been adopted on the crop and grazing portions of the map. It has been decided that the only way American agriculture can achieve equality with other American industries is to reduce production to the market needs, which, in many cases, coincide with the domestic needs. For the answer to the economic problem as a whole, then, we must turn to the forestry side and weigh the benefits against the cost....To invest \$1,000,000,-000 within a period of a few years, as a random guess, would be a tremendous step toward what eventually must be done anyway. The undertaking could be forwarded by putting forestry development on the same Federal-aid basis to the States as we now have Federal aid for roads. By working with State and county forestry boards, the Government would receive more for every dollar invested....The Government is behind, of course, a well-conceived and vigorously prosecuted national forestry program. It is managed by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture with the assistance of the Forest Reservation Commission and State agencies. This program has many important aims, with stability and profit for crop and livestock production decidedly among those purposes. To be of immediate advantage to agriculture, the Forest Service, with the Department of Agriculture as a whole, should be the agency under the enlarged program charged with the responsibility of extending aid to the States for the withdrawal from production of those marginal lands that do not help agriculture, but which bear heavily upon it..."

Stock Market

An editorial in The Magazine of Wall Street for May 3 says: "The market at last shows signs of distinct weariness following its rapid forward pace during March and early April. Instead of the buoyant strength of the first quarter of the year, we are confronted with a mixed and highly irregular market, that on the whole is losing ground under the pressure of liquidation in weak situations. Clearly, the market is not the one-way affair that it was last year, but now seems inclined to break up into individual movements to a degree that has not been witnessed heretofore. For the immediate future, this tendency is likely to continue. Last fall, the 'bear' markets in individual issues that occurred as a counterpart of an active upward movement in a small group of hand-picked market leaders brought the market finally to a critical position. Whether the current tendencies will again lead the market into a general decline or whether the stock market is undergoing a major change in its general character to correspond with transitions in business, is not as yet clearly indicated. In the meantime, investors are advised to prune their list of holdings which do not have favorable prospects for the current year and maintain adequate resources for future investment opportunities that the market might bring their way in a further corrective movement. With ample credit available, fixed income producing securities seem well situated for both temporary and permanent investment."

Syrian Agri-
culture

Joseph M. Levy, writing from Damascus to the press of April 21 says: "...That all branches of agriculture in Syria have shown prosperous development during the past few years is shown in figures just published here. There are now about a million hectares, or nearly 2,500,000 acres, of land under all kinds of crop--wheat, barley, millet corn, flax, tobacco, olives and the like. Experiments in the growing of cotton have been highly successful. There are about 100,000 acres under cultivation, and the crop in 1928 amounted to 8,700 bales. Tobacco is another growth which has shown great advancement. In the Lebanon alone, the crop for 1928 amounted to 700 tons, about 50 tons more than the year previous. Olives, too, in spite of the drought during 1928, yielded a harvest of 902,815 quintals, or more than 90,000 tons. Wool exports totaled 3,700 tons. A silk congress was held at Beirut during March...."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in Implement & Tractor Trade Journal for April 26 says: "Most of the advances which agriculture has made in recent years have been due to agricultural engineering. Agriculture's greater efficiency, its greater productive capacity, its better operating practices and its greater social progress are all direct or indirect results of engineering. Agricultural engineering concerns itself with farm power and machinery, with farm structures, with rural electrification, with reclamation, with agricultural education and with research activities which lead to still greater future development. It has added definite and scientific principles to a more or less chaotic industry, upon which mankind depends for the satisfaction of basic requirements. The more the efforts along these lines are correlated and encouraged the quicker and more certain will be their benefits. They should receive more official encouragement from the Government. No greater forces are at work to-day for agricultural improvement, yet engineering has received but meager recognition. In the organization of the Department of Agriculture, it has merely the status of a minor division, and that under the supervision of a bureau to which it bears practically no relation. Plans are now under way, however, which if carried out, will elevate agriculturing to the dignity of a bureau, which it merits. Such proper recognition by the Government, together with the more adequate resources of finance and personnel which it will receive as a bureau, will enable it to overcome many of the ills now affecting agriculture. It is a movement which every factor in the industry can well afford to support."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm

Products

May 5.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$11.25-\$13.75; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$9.50; heifers, (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9.25-\$12.25; vealers, good and choice \$8.50-\$11.50; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$9.50-\$11.50. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.10-\$9.60; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9-\$9.65; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.25-\$9.40. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.75-\$10.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$7-\$8 per barrel in the East; \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$4-\$4.25 sacked per 100 pounds, carlot sales in Chicago; \$3-\$3.50 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.75-\$3.10 in eastern cities; \$2.15-\$2.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.80-\$3 carlot sales in Chicago; few sales mostly \$2.60 f.o.b. Stevens Point, Wisconsin. Louisiana Klondike strawberries \$2.25-\$2.50 per 24-pint crate in the Middle West; \$1.45-\$1.80 f.o.b. auction sales at Hammond. North Carolina Missionarys and Klondikes \$4.50-\$5 per 32-quart crate in Pittsburgh. Arkansas Klondikes \$4-\$5 per 24-quart crate in city markets. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$1.25-\$1.75 per 1½ bushel hamper in terminal markets; top of \$2.25 in Pittsburgh. Mississippi Pointed type \$3.50-\$4 per barrel crate in the Middle West. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions ranged \$1.25-\$1.60 per standard crate, U.S.No.1, in consuming centers; 70-85¢ f.o.b. Texas points. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$11-\$12 per standard 45s in New York City. New York Baldwin apples \$6-\$6.50 per barrel in New York City; Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$7.50-\$8.50. Baldwins in bushel baskets \$2-\$2.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36½¢; 91 score, 36¢; 90 score, 35¾¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 20¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 21½¢ to 22¢.

Average price 10 markets for Middling spot cotton advanced 12 points to 15.30¢. A year ago the price stood at 18.12¢. May future contracts at New York advanced 15 points to 15.34¢ and at New Orleans 7 points to 15.92¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.00¾-\$1.02¾. No.2 red winter, St.Louis \$1.09-\$1.11; Kansas City \$1.11-\$1.13. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), St.Louis \$1.01-\$1.01½. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 78¾¢; Minneapolis 68½¢-70½¢; Kansas City 73¢-74½¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 79½¢; Minneapolis 73½¢-77½¢; Kansas City 76½¢-78¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 39¾¢-41½¢; Minneapolis 35 7/8¢-37 3/8¢; Kansas City, 41½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 32

Section 1

May 7, 1930.

MUSCLE SHOALS

The House military committee yesterday approved the Reece bill for leasing Muscle Shoals to private interests. The Reece plan is a substitute for the Morris resolution for Government operation and recently adopted by the Senate. Under the new measure the President would be authorized to set up a board of three to negotiate leases with private concerns for the production of fertilizer and power. (Press, May 7.)

LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATION

A Chicago dispatch to-day says: "The fourth national commodity marketing organization of the Federal Farm Board was approved by livestock producers in Chicago yesterday. Steps taken during the day ironed out differences between existing cooperatives sufficiently that the \$1,000,000 corporation will be incorporated immediately, it was announced. Chairman Alexander Legge and Vice Chairman James C. Stone of the Farm Board attended the meeting of representatives of seventeen livestock cooperative marketing associations. The incorporating cooperatives signing up for stock are expected to handle about 52 per cent of the cooperative livestock business. Incorporation will be made under Delaware laws this week. E. A. Beamer of Blissfield, Mich.; J. R. Fulkerson of St. Louis and C. C. Wolf of Kansas City are the incorporating producers."

CATTLE DISEASE VACCINE

A Buenos Aires dispatch to-day says: "Dr. Joseph Lignieres, the noted French bacteriologist, who was associated with Doctor Nocard in isolating the Nocard microbe which produces psittacosis in parrots, has informed President Irigoyen that he has discovered a vaccine against foot and mouth disease in cattle and will report the details to the international congress on veterinarian medicine which will meet in London from August 4 to 9...."

LINDBERGH ON AVIATION

New York City, in the opinion of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, soon will become an air terminal of utmost importance in the growing airways system of the country, according to the New York Times to-day. Colonel Lindbergh said he believed that before the end of 1930 huge transports would be flying regularly in and out of the city on transcontinental schedules. Colonel Lindbergh also predicted transatlantic air-mail service within five years. "The experiments of Lieutenant Doolittle have demonstrated that landings in fog can be accomplished safely," he said. The most difficult weather conditions in the United States, he said, were faced by pilots who fly over the Alleghanies between New York and Chicago.

LOCUSTS IN EGYPT

A Cairo dispatch to-day reports that a Royal Air Force plane took to Transjordan yesterday two pints of a special fluid which, when diluted, will be sprayed to exterminate the locusts. The situation in Transjordan is reported to be very grave, and a British official, with 25,000 men, is battling against the hordes of locusts.

Section 2

Corporation
Farming

An editorial in Successful Farming for May says: "From Kansas a subscriber sends us a clipping which describes two bills recently introduced in the special session of the legislature of that State, prohibiting large scale corporation farms. The fear is expressed that prosperous, individual farmers will be replaced by big business using hired help exclusively. With the nation-wide movement to merge thousands of small business concerns there naturally comes the question, Why not apply the same system to agriculture? Because farming is a mode of living as well as a business, there are those who fear that such a change will bring about social loss greater than the possible economic gain. During the agricultural depression individuals were forced to relinquish their claim to thousands of farms, which then passed into the hands of banks and insurance companies. As an emergency measure, managers were placed over groups of farms which in most cases are now operated by tenants. Every encouragement is given these tenants to become owners as soon as possible. The manager acts as the representative of the owner and in an advisory capacity. In a few cases an attempt is being made to operate on a large scale with crews of hired help. Those who think back to the bonanza farm freely predict failure. We must remember, however, that modern machinery and improved methods have changed the situation from what it was 15 years ago. The new development in most cases is in the hands of exceptionally capable business men and snap judgment concerning their efforts is risky. Certainly the entry of business concerns into the farm field will tend to stabilize land prices. Certainly the new competition deserves thoughtful study. It is a challenge the individual farmer dare not ignore. It means that individual efficiency must be increased, that cooperative group action must come, and that the inefficient will be forced out..."

Farm
Mortgages

"Demagogues and self-appointed farm leaders have been spreading propaganda for years, and particularly within the last few months, to the effect that banks, insurance companies, and other large financial institutions are abandoning the farmer, to put their money into bonds or call loans and to finance utilities, chain stores, or other enterprises against which it is easy to arouse public distrust. The charge has had especially wide dissemination in the Middle West. One would assume from what the propagandists say that there is a flight of dollars from the prairie country. One of the best of the replies to these charges and complaints is to be found in a report by Thomas L. Parkinson, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. Parkinson shows that his company, which is the fourth largest insurance company in the United States, holds 14,300 farm mortgages in the Corn Belt, for an aggregate of \$131,000,000 of loans, and that the company owns but two farms that have been acquired by foreclosures, involving \$29,000 of loans. The company owns \$205,000,000 of Corn Belt mortgages and but \$74,000,000 of them are on urban real estate....It is to be admitted that some insurance companies have practically ceased making farm loans, because of unfortunate experiences. On the other hand, many of the leading companies are keener for farm loans than they have been at any time in ten years, simply because the values on which such loans are made to-day are more conservative than they have been at any time in the past decade...The leading financial institutions have not lost their

Faith in agriculture, nor their confidence in farm mortgages. They are not using mortgage money drained from rural districts to finance particular types of industry in the cities to the detriment of agriculture...." (Economist)

Highway Safety

An editorial in The New York Times for May 6 says: "For years the Nation has been striving desperately to reduce the toll taken by the automobile, but the casualty total has continued to mount. It becomes increasingly apparent that ordinary remedies will be of little practical effect....The national conference on street and highway safety will meet in Washington the latter part of May. The Governors of the 48 States and the mayors of many cities have accepted the invitation to send delegates to the meeting and representatives of a number of associations and organizations concerned with street and highway traffic problems will also be in attendance. The cause of safety may be advanced by improved methods of street and highway construction. Blind spots may be removed, curves may be widened and banked, railway over and under passes may be constructed and traffic control devices may be installed at dangerous intersections. Safety may also be increased by improved methods of manufacture and maintenance of motor vehicles and by barring incompetent drivers through license restriction from the highways..."

Population Trends

An editorial in The New York Times for May 6 says: "As figures from the 1930 enumeration begin to trickle into the Census Bureau the force of the migration from rural to urban communities that has taken place in the last decade becomes apparent. In 1920 there were 746 cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants in the United States. Since returns from less than 12 per cent of these cities have been tabulated, the average increase of 22.5 per cent may be far below the ultimate average. The first returns are usually from the smaller and less progressive communities. Rural areas have increased their population only in rare instances, notably in Florida. Country villages which have no particular advantages to offer either industry or agriculture are disappearing. Final returns will no doubt show scores of new cities in the 10,000 population class, especially in the South and the West, where industry has taken a strong foothold in the last ten years. Students of population movements have forecast unusual growth for cities of medium size whose location gives them advantages for industrial development. According to this theory the larger cities of the country have become so congested with traffic and their municipal functions so complicated that they are no longer desirable for location of an industry. To avoid overhead expense many industries are locating in smaller cities, as may be seen in the recent development of the South. The tendency has brought many to look for a leveling-off process, in which growth of the large cities will be checked and that of smaller cities stimulated. Like all theories, this may be easily carried to absurd extremes. Indications are that the census figures will show remarkable growth in most of the country's great cities as well as in those of the second class...."

Rural Elec-
trification
In Ohio

An editorial in The Ohio Farmer for April 26 says: "We think Ohio farmers generally will welcome the new general order of the Ohio Public Utilities Commission which prescribes the formula for the extension of rural electric lines by the power companies of the State. Relationships between farmers and electric companies have not always been of the best in the State and we feel that a new day is at hand. There are serious drawbacks to extending service in sparsely settled areas. Line costs are high and the amount of current often used is not sufficient to provide maintenance costs, let alone finance the extension. Because of these obstacles unscrupulous promoters have many times taken advantage of the farmer and the legitimate company by capitalizing the desire of the farmer for electric service. And some of the power companies have not handled their rural lines problems with a view to future development. In fact some of them opposed issuance of this general order by the commission so that they could continue their high pressure methods of building and financing extensions. Most of the power companies of Ohio, however, realize that the rural territory is the last big field for extension of their service and have entered heartily in the formation of a plan that will be equitable. The order recently issued by the Ohio Commission is based on the several years of experience in Pennsylvania of a similar plan and under which great progress has been made. Of course because of distances involved there will be many farms in the State which can not afford central station current even under the new order, but in these localities the individual light plant will meet most requirements for electric service."

Wool Market-
ing

The Commercial Bulletin of Boston for May 3 says: "Summer Stock has been quiet again this week. The demand favors fine wools, which are in very light supply, while medium wools are neglected. Demand is not heavy in any direction and the reports from the mills are still very dispiriting, with some large units closed entirely and others operating on very light schedules. Foreign markets are firmer, especially on the finer wools, as indicated by a 5-to-10 per cent advance at the resumption of the sales in Australia this week. With the tariff bill evidently near a settlement and prospect of amendment of the Federal farm act along sounder economic lines, the wool trade is feeling encouraged. Buying in the West is proceeding slowly. However, in view of the uncertainties injected into the picture by the present set-up of the National Wool Marketing Corporation under the Federal Farm Board plan, prices paid in the West have been very close to, if not quite up to, eastern market parity."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

The Journal of the American Medical Association for May 3 publishes the rules which have been adopted for the work of the committee on foods of the council on pharmacy and chemistry of the American Medical Association. Rule No. 9 is as follows: "Comparative statement as to how the product conforms with the United States Government regulations in reference to the particular category in which the product falls. All substances submitted to the committee must comply with the Government regulations. In case a product has been accepted, the acceptance will not continue unless the product complies with the Government regulations."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 6.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$11.25-\$14.75; cows, good and choice \$7.50-\$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9.25-\$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$8.75-\$11.50; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$9.50-\$11.50. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.65-\$10.10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60-\$10.30; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.75-\$10. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.60-\$10.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$7-\$7.50 per double-head barrel in eastern cities; \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.75-\$4 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; few \$2.75-\$3 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.75-\$4 in Cincinnati; mostly \$3 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.75-\$3.15 in eastern cities; \$2.15-\$2.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.75-\$2.90 carlot sales in Chicago; very few \$2.50 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Louisiana Klondike strawberries brought 9¢-12¢ per pint in the East; \$2.15-\$2.50 per 24-pint crate in the Middle West and \$1.35-\$1.75 $\frac{1}{2}$ auction sales at Hammond. North Carolina Klondikes 14¢-20¢ per quart in city markets; \$2.50-\$5 per 32-quart crate f.o.b. Chadbourn and Wallace. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.35-\$1.60 per standard crate, U.S. No.1, in consuming centers; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Laredo. New York yellows \$1.50-\$1.75 per 100 pounds sacked in Philadelphia. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes ranged \$10-\$12 per standard 45's in eastern cities. New York Baldwin apples \$5.50-\$6.25 per barrel in New York City; \$6 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$7.50-\$8 in New York City. Michigan Baldwins \$2.75-\$3 per bushel basket in Chicago; Spys \$2.75-\$3.25.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 36¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 20 to 21¢; Young Americas, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 22¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point to 15.31¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 18.14¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 16.38¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 15.98¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.02 $\frac{3}{8}$ -\$1.04 $\frac{3}{8}$. No.2 red winter, Kansas City \$1.12-\$1.14; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago \$1.01 $\frac{1}{4}$. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 80¢; Minneapolis 70¢-72¢; Kansas City 74¢-75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 78 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢-81¢; Minneapolis 76¢-79¢; Kansas City 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-42¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 33

Section 1

May 8, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL

The tariff bill was sent back for conference with the House on eight disputed items, including the farm debenture and flexible tariff provisions, by viva voce vote of the Senate yesterday, according to the press to-day.

WAREHOUSE ACT

The House yesterday passed and sent to the Senate the Haugen bill to amend the Federal warehouse act making warehouses holding Federal licenses independent of State laws. (Press. May 8.)

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

A committee of fifteen, representing the various apple growing regions of the United States, will meet at Washington on May 14, at the call of the Federal Farm Board, to develop a plan of procedure to further cooperative efforts among apple producers in order that they may avail themselves of the provisions of the agricultural marketing act. The committee was appointed in accordance with recommendations made at a conference of representatives of fruit and vegetable cooperatives held with the Farm Board in January. The apple committee is not an advisory commodity committee as provided for in the agricultural marketing act, but rather a general committee to work with the Farm Board in the development of a national program for cooperative efforts among apple growers.

CAPPER ON RURAL MEDICAL AID

The Red Cross was urged yesterday by Senator Capper to go to the rescue of mothers and babies in rural communities where medical care is often unobtainable and expensive, and homes frequently are broken up by the preventable death of a farm mother. Addressing the delegates at the Red Cross convention now in session at Washington, Senator Capper said that in spite of all that had been done by various health agencies, "the need still is great, and it is everywhere. In 1,500 of the 3,500 counties in the United States there is no form of public health nursing," he continued. "In many hundreds of counties there is not one hospital. ..." (Press, May 8.)

FOREST FIRE LOSSES

The New York Times to-day reports: "Damage from forest fires in the Central Atlantic and New England States in 1930 may be double the average annual loss of about \$8,000,000 in view of the recent devastating fires, William F. Steffens, chief fire protection engineer of the New York Central Lines and former executive committee member of the National Fire Protection Association, said yesterday in New York. 'I am willing to predict,' Mr. Steffens said, 'that if all our forest fires were investigated thoroughly, it would be found that 90 per cent of them are caused by lighted cigarettes cast aside by careless persons, usually motorists...' Mr. Steffens said that the 'ideal' extinguisher for general use is that made from liquid carbon dioxide."

Section 2

Danube
Basin
Wheat

Wheat Studies of the Stanford University Food Research Institute for March says: "The Danube Basin has lost its important position on the world wheat market since the war. Before the war, 1909-10 to 1913-14, its exports averaged about 110 million bushels of wheat; five years after the war, during the period 1923-24 to 1927-28, Danubian wheat exports fell to about 36 million bushels yearly. The principal cause of the decline in exports is reduced production, the result of lower yield per acre. The acreage sown to wheat has about recovered to the pre-war level. Rumania is chiefly responsible for the decline in the yield of wheat per acre. Radical agrarian reform in Rumania caused a great transfer of land from large estates to small peasant holdings; and this created certain maladjustments, at least of a temporary character. Together with the unfavorable consequences of the war, the radical agrarian reform resulted in decreased production. Other Danube countries have better recovered from the consequences of war, and their agrarian reforms interfered less with agricultural activities. The increase of local wheat consumption, as the result of the growth of population or the changes in consumers' habits, was of secondary importance in causing the decline of exports. The outlook for further development of wheat exports depends on many factors, some of them obscure. It would be unreasonable, however, to expect a considerable or rapid increase of wheat production. As for exports of wheat, the present land distribution will tend to decrease the proportion of exports to total production, for the very high proportion of exports to production in pre-war years was caused partially by the then extensive production of wheat on large estates. Peasants now produce less wheat and more corn, which they consume as food. The shift of population from the country to the city, which may be considered inevitable in some degree, will also increase home consumption of wheat and tend to reduce exports. However, there is in all the Danube countries some tendency toward recovery of wheat production, and of wheat exports as well."

Farming
Trends

An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.Dak.) for May 1 says: "An unusual advertisement on a financial page of the Kansas City Star caught our attention. It was headed, 'The Safety of Centuries Behind Your Investment With Us,' and offered for sale the stock of a wheat farming company. The reading material in the advertisement was along the lines of that commonly adopted in the distribution of securities. It told about large yields to investors and said that the organization had paid dividends of 25 per cent in two years. This concern specializes in the operation of wheat lands. Is this advertisement but a forerunner of what we may expect in the future? Is it an indication of the trend of the times?...The initial stages of this development immediately suggest an inquiry into whether or not it is desirable. Our first impression is that it is not. This is based upon the sacrifice of the traditional independence of the farmers, a feature that has long been regarded as the bulwark of America. If chain farming means that the individual farmers will be changed into hired men, it is decidedly bad. However, if the corporations are so outlined that each farmer is a part owner of the property and shares in the profits and losses, the unfortunate aspects of the transition will be ameliorated. This is an age of mass production and changing

trends. The apparently well-established scheme of to-day quickly gives way to something new. No one can question the fact that group farming will result in reductions in overhead expense. Machinery can be employed jointly. Joint buying and selling in large quantities should produce savings. A group of several farms can afford more scientific supervision than the individual farmer...."

Meat Packing Courses The Institute of Meat Packing of the University of Chicago has just announced courses for the year 1930-31 which are of interest to any one engaged in the meat and livestock industries. The institute is administered by representatives of the University of Chicago and of the Institute of American Meat Packers in cooperation. The Institute of Meat Packing gives specialized instruction in subjects pertinent to the meat packing industry. Special research work in the physical sciences, economics, and business is also being conducted by a number of graduate students. (Press, May 6.)

Ohio Game Propagation An editorial in Hunter Trader Trapper for May says: "The game propagation work of Ohio is evidently in capable hands. The conservation division of the State department of agriculture recently announced that more than 11,000 pheasants had been liberated in the State during the past season by Tom A. Nash, superintendent of the State game farms. Of these 8,320 came from the Wellington game farm in the northern part of the State and 3,000 from the Roosevelt game reservation in southern Ohio. Mr. Nash has experimented for a number of years in cross breeding pheasants and he believes that he has succeeded in producing a bird by this method which will be hardier and furnish better sport than any of the distinctive broods."

Pigeons in California An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for April 12 says: "For many years the disappearance of the wild pigeon has been an unsolved mystery. Some authorities thought that the great flocks which used to come to this region had been wiped out by disease. Others believed that they had merely changed their migration to some other part of the continent, but nobody could discover them. Now hundreds of thousands of genuine wild pigeons have appeared in California. Agricultural and game officials do not know how to handle them, for they are destroying grape buds and it is contrary to Federal and State law to shoot them. Airplanes have been used to drive them away but without success. Feeding them grain, in order to save the buds, is now being tried. Thus far nobody has accounted for their disappearance or their reappearance."

Prune Distribution Cold-packed Italian prunes are being introduced to bakeries, hotels and restaurants by the Puget Sound Packing Co. Pioneering for the past two years, the company has found that there is a stabilized market for their product and are planning to increase production and distribution. In addition to the commercial trade, they plan to develop a demand among housewives for a vacuum pack in one pound tins to be sold through drug stores along with other cold pack fruits. (Western Canner & Packer, Mar. 5.)

South
African
Forestry

Nature for April 19 says: "Dr. H. M. Steven has written his impressions of the high forests of South Africa, gained during the British Association tour in 1929, in Forestry, vol. 3, 1929. The natural high forest in the region of Knysna and George, where rainfall may be expected throughout the year, is a mixed, temperate rain forest type, which in the past has been exploited regardless of the future. It is now under the care of a scientific forest service which studies its natural regeneration, but probably no skill could make this natural forest, with its superabundance of hardwood species, and relatively slow increment growth, an economic asset. It remains a national asset, and is well worth the care it receives, but South Africa is concerned with the fact that it exports its fruit in boxes made of imported timber and is rapidly introducing exotic softwoods to meet the needs of the industries of the Union...A new industry of considerable importance has sprung up around the cultivation of the introduced black wattle, *Acacia mollissima*, from which bark and tannin extract are exported annually to the value of about one million pounds. A. J. O'Connor and Dr. I. J. Craib deal with its silviculture, whilst it would appear, from E. F. English's account, that most preliminary experiments on paper pulp production from South African hardwoods have been carried out upon the wood of the black wattle. With the tree grown especially for bark, a use for the timber is obviously an urgent economic problem. It is interesting to note, with the distribution of the natural forest, and in the problem of plantation management, the dominant external factor in South African conditions is again the water supply. Indeed, Dr. I. J. Craib argues, on the basis of his experience gained at the Yale Forestry School, that the moisture content of the soil is in general of more importance than light in forest growth and in controlling the succession of events beneath the forest canopy, that go so far to determine the stability of forest conditions."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for May 3 says: "Vocational agriculture students and 4-H club boys have frequently demonstrated that it is possible to produce from 75 to more than 100 bushels of corn per acre in east Texas. They have been able to secure these large yields because they first selected soil suitable for the crop; they prepared a good seed bed, planted good seed and properly fertilized. Seventy-five bushels of corn per acre means gross returns of \$75 per acre most years. While these boys gave more attention to their two acre plots than a farmer could probably give to a large field, the labor expended added to the cost of seed and fertilizer could not in any case have been more than \$20 per acre, and this sum is undoubtedly far in excess of actual average cost. But, counting the cost \$20 per acre, the net profits would be \$55 per acre minimum, more than is received from cotton at half a bale per acre. These demonstrations should prove of great value to east Texas farmers. It should prove to them that there is profit in soil selection for any crop; it should prove the value of good seed beds, pure seed, fertilization and cultivation...."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 7.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$11.25-\$14.75; cows, good and choice \$7.25-\$9.75; heifers. (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10-\$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$9-\$11.50; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$9.50-\$11.50. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.50-\$10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.50-\$10.25; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$8.75-\$9.75. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.60-\$10.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-\$9.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$7-\$7.25 per barrel in eastern cities; top of \$7.75 in Pittsburgh; \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.65-\$3.85 carlot sales per 100 pounds in Chicago; mostly \$2.75 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.65-\$3 per 100 pounds in the East; \$2.10-\$2.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.65-\$2.85 carlot sales in Chicago. Louisiana Klondike strawberries 9¢-12¢ per pint in city markets; \$2-\$2.50 per 24-pint crate in the Middle West and \$1.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.60 f.o.b. auction sales at Hammond. North Carolina Missionarys and Klondikes 11¢-20¢ quart basis in eastern cities; \$3-\$4.75 per 32-quart crate f.o.b. North Carolina points. Arkansas Klondikes \$4-\$4.25 per 24-quart crate in Kansas City. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.25-\$1.50 per standard crate, U.S. No.1, in consuming centers; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Laredo. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage brought \$1.25-\$1.75 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Round and Flat type \$70-\$80 bulk per ton in St. Louis; \$40-\$45 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. California cantaloupes, Salmon Tints, brought \$12-\$13 per standard 45's in New York City and \$9.50 in Pittsburgh. New York Baldwin apples \$5.50-\$6 per barrel in New York City; \$2-\$2.15 per bushel basket f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$7 per barrel in New York City.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 36¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 20¢ to 21¢; Young Americas, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 22¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 14 points to 15.17¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 18.12¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 16.25¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 28 points to 15.70¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.05 $\frac{1}{4}$ -\$1.07 $\frac{1}{4}$. No.2 red winter, Kansas City \$1.11-\$1.13. No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 81¢; Minneapolis 70¢-72¢; Kansas City 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 81¢-81 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 77¢-81¢; Kansas City 78¢-79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 36 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢-38 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 34

Section 1

May 9, 1930.

IN CONGRESS

The House yesterday accepted a further conference on the tariff bill, after a proposal by Representative Garner of Texas, instructing the House conferees to accept the Blease amendment, was defeated, 155 to 138.

A \$60,000 item for combating the spread of mosquitoes contained in the District of Columbia supply bill was opposed in the Senate yesterday by Senators Glass and Norris. (Press, May 9.)

GIANNINI ON

Asserting that the trend away from small communities to the urban centers has changed the banking needs of the country, A. P. Giannini, founder of the Bank of Italy and the Transamerica Corporation, joined yesterday at Washington in the demand for legislation to permit branch banking on a nation-wide scale, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Taking the stand as one of the last representatives of group and branch banks in the House banking committee's financial study, the California financier voiced the opinion that 'branch banking is coming and you can't stop it.'..."

FEDERAL FARM BOARD

The Federal Farm Board announced yesterday that it has approved an application of the Cooperative Pure Milk Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, for a loan of not exceeding \$1,900,000. The association will use this money for the acquirement of physical facilities needed in the more effective merchandising of milk delivered by producer members. The loan will be secured by a first mortgage on all of the properties acquired. Repayment will begin one year from the date the loan was made at a rate of not less than \$175,000 annually and be completed within ten years.

JOURNALS AND JOURNALISTS HONORED

A Columbia, Mo., dispatch to-day reports that awards of medals of honor to two world newspapers and to three individuals for distinguished service in journalism were made yesterday by the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. One of the newspaper medals was given to the New York Times, and the other to La Prensa, Buenos Aires, Argentina. The three journalists honored are Ward A. Neff, publisher of the Chicago Daily Drovers' Journal, an alumnus of the Missouri school; Percy S. Bullen, New York American correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, and E. W. Stephens, Columbia, a Missouri publisher.

RAILROAD SYSTEM'S FLOWERS

A Chicago dispatch states that 250,000 tulips will be given to passengers on the Burlington Railroad system during the next week. The flowers have all been grown from outdoor beds situated on station grounds at two hundred points along the railroad. Many kinds of flowers besides tulips are grown and later will be given to passengers. The largest beds are at Galesburg, Ill.; Burlington, Creston and Ottumwa, Iowa; La Crosse, Wis.; Lincoln and McCook, Nebr.; Sheridan, Wyo., and Denver, Col.

Section 2

Argentine

Conditions Argentina are generally depicted as helpless in any period of wheat price depression. The several dominant grain exporters in that country are alleged to be more interested in meeting the views of importers than they are in battling for a higher wage for the peons in the fields. But this situation does not escape the attention of those concerned with economic conditions in that country. The Review of the River Plate dwells at length on unprofitable wheat production which was severely felt the past year....The Argentine publication indicates that there is a move to restore the range in some sections devoted to wheat. It says: 'The truth of the matter is that the majority of cattle producers are either making good money now or are in line for their good share by the time their cattle have taken advantage of the recent improvement in pastoral conditions. It is a known fact that during the period leading up to the overproduction of grain which became manifest at the tail end of 1928, there was a lot of switching over from livestock to maize. As we pointed out very frequently at the time, it is possible to switch over from cattle to grain within 24 hours, but it takes three years to get properly back again from grain to cattle. Those who intend to get back will perhaps have to wait a long time for a better opportunity of doing so than is theirs to-day. There is no reason why, at the present level of prices and on the basis of a reasonably stable or a rational trend of land values, cattle production should not be expanded in this country to the profit of all concerned and to the benefit of the national economy.' There is no happy reaction to selling a big wheat crop at a cheap price and then suffering a big crop damage through drought. Argentina is not asleep to some important facts concerning producing and marketing wheat, but the farmers of that country are not in a position to correct their wheat-growing troubles, except perhaps to turn to diversification. This is proving profitable. Melons and grapes raised in the Argentine are right now freely offered in the markets in the Middle West of the United States..."

By-Product
Utiliza-
tion

An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader for April 12 says: "The possibilities of bringing farm relief through the profitable utilization of by-products do not receive the intensive and regular consideration that they deserve. Notable work has been done in some places in finding uses for waste products of the farm but these have served only to reveal the enormous potentialities existing in this field. The Government could well afford to make substantial appropriations for experimental stations. Some attention has been given to this and some work has been done. But it is only a beginning....Farmers in sections of Iowa and Illinois are now selling cornstalks at a fair rate through the development of factories for the utilization of cornstalks in several ways. The demand is small at the present and can be supplied by a comparatively few farmers but it is likely to grow. Farmers in Kansas and Missouri are finding an outlet for waste straw through a factory at St. Joseph that produces wallboard and other materials. As in the cornstalk situation, the demand is relatively small but it does hold possibilities. Experts in this line are the authority for the statement that this development is in its initial stages and that we have only scratched the surface. South Dakota State College at Brookings is already doing some fine work along this line and results are apparent.

But its funds and facilities are limited. It could profitably utilize a large appropriation from the Federal Government for an extension of its endeavors. Iowa State College is doing excellent work but it devotes its attention to the major products in Iowa. It gives no thought to flax because Iowa doesn't raise flax. South Dakota, however, is a big flax producing State and we are interested in the development of additional flax products. This proposition contains vast possibilities. They should not be ignored."

Citrus Fruit An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for April 16 says:
For Europe "Experts who have first-hand information regarding the situation are telling Florida fruit growers that Europe has become a market for American citrus fruit, and is in a position to take a very great quantity of it, fresh and canned, when properly offered. It is only a matter of two or three years ago that the first shipments of Florida oranges and grapefruit, in cold storage, were sent across from Jacksonville. A great deal of fuss was made over the receipt of some hundreds of boxes of fruit, in Liverpool and the handling of Florida fruit was undertaken by a firm of international reputation. Since that time the demand for citrus fruit abroad has caused some shipping concerns to prepare for the handling of it in considerable quantity, and in the past year the movement, especially of grapefruit, has grown to a profitable venture. Department of Commerce experts in Jacksonville Wednesday last, giving attention to various features of export business, told interested people here that Europe was ready to accept large amounts of Florida fruit. The sections across the Atlantic have found that it is possible to get fresh fruit in fine condition from Florida...."

Egg Pool An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for April 5 says: "The Saskatchewan, Canada, egg pool, started five years ago by a group of farm women, has developed into a large business. Last year it included 26,840,184 eggs or 2,236,682 dozen valued at \$540,000; 823,743 lbs. of dressed poultry valued at \$184,000, and 39,561 lbs. of live poultry valued at \$6,000 or a total turnover of \$730,000 for the year. The egg business increased in 1929 over 56 per cent and the dressed poultry 67 per cent. The pool now handles about 75 per cent of the entire production of eggs in the province of Saskatchewan. Mrs. Bertha Homes, one of the founders and the original president, still holds that office, and five other farmers' wives are on the board of directors. It is truly a 'business proposition' handled in a business way."

Future Farmers An editorial in Southern Agriculturist for April 1 says: "...
of America Besides the valuable instruction secured in the classroom and the training in project work at home, high school boys are learning to understand the value of leadership and cooperation. The little one-roomed schoolhouse could never make its pupils cooperative-minded; but these larger schools can. Not content with getting together large groups of boys studying agriculture, the teachers of vocational agriculture have developed a strong organization known as the Future Farmers of America. These young men, who are to be the future farmers of America, handle their own organization. The boys have meetings in their schools. They also have district, State and national meetings.

Last November, some 2,000 members of the Future Farmers of America, representing practically all the States in the Union, met at the Royal Show at Kansas City. Agricultural education in rural high schools is undergoing a most decided change. Instead of the old-time slavish use of textbooks, teachers are making use of problems confronting the boys in their immediate neighborhoods. More and more the boys are expected to make use of what is at hand for the gaining of an education in farming. This change in educational methods is an outstanding feature of vocational agriculture to-day. It should pave the way for bigger and better things in the practical education of the farmer of the future."

Pecan Industry An editorial in Farm and Ranch for April 12 says: "The pecan industry in the Southwest has never been over-boasted, but it has been making a constructive growth for many years. County agents, in counties where there is much native growth, have created a great deal of interest in budding and topworking trees, and in other sections many small orchards have been planted, some of which are already bearing. As a result, the supply of large, papershell nuts is growing, the small native nut finding its market with the crackers who supply the confection trade....Another encouraging feature of the pecan industry is found in the reports of numerous local organizations. Such an association with 100 charter members was recently organized in Dallas County, Texas. The purpose of such organizations is not to unduly boost the planting of orchards, but to help those who have orchards and give encouragement and aid to those who are thoroughly interested in the industry, who desire to plant orchards. Educational work on care of trees, the fight against pests and marketing will be a part of the program. The pecan makes a beautiful shade tree. Every farmer in sections of the Southwest adapted to the nut should have a few trees in the yard and in places which otherwise would be of no use in crop production."

Sugar Sources An editorial in Popular Science Monthly for May says: "Beside the trade-mark on the family package of granulated or lump sugar, we have grown accustomed to seeing the word 'cane.' So commonly is cane sugar associated with sweetening that it is hard to take seriously the suggestion that a better sugar, not a substitute, may banish it from the table. What that 'better sugar' is, is not at all a matter of speculation. It is 'fruit sugar,' otherwise known as a levulose. It is sweeter than cane sugar, is thought to be more healthful, and looks exactly like cane sugar. Recently it cost from \$30 to \$110 a pound. Now expert chemists of the United States Bureau of Standards are well on their way toward making it available to everyone at prices comparable with cane sugar. As described on page 55 of this issue, they are learning to produce it in quantity. Whether commercial production is to follow remains to be seen."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 8.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$11.25 to \$14.75; cows, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$10 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$9.50 to \$11.75; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$9.50 to \$11.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.65 to \$10.25; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.65 to \$10.40; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.50 to \$10.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.05 $\frac{3}{4}$ to \$1.07 $\frac{3}{4}$; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.11; Kansas City \$1.11 to \$1.13; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) St. Louis \$1.01; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 69 to 71¢; Kansas City 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 76 to 80¢; Kansas City 77 to 78¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 41 to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$7.25-\$8 per barrel in eastern cities; top of \$7.75 in Pittsburgh; \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.55-\$3.75 carlot sales per 100 pounds in Chicago; mostly \$2.75 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.75-\$3.35 per 100 pounds in the East; mostly \$2.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.60-\$2.80 carlot sales in Chicago. Louisiana Klondike strawberries 12¢-14¢ per pint in city markets; \$2.25-\$2.50 per 24-pint crate in the Middle West and \$1.85-\$2.25 f.o.b. auction sales at Hammond. North Carolina Missionarys and Klondikes 12¢-22¢ quart basis in eastern cities; \$3.25-\$5.50 per 32-quart crate f.o.b. North Carolina points. Arkansas Klondikes \$5.25-\$5.50 per 24-quart crate in Kansas City. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.25-\$1.50 per standard crate, U.S. No.1, in consuming centers; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Laredo. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage brought \$1-\$2 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hampers in terminal markets. Texas Round and Flat type \$70-\$90 bulk per ton in St. Louis; \$40-\$45 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. California cantaloupes, Salmon Tints, brought \$10.50-\$13 per standard 45's in New York City and \$10 in Cincinnati. New York Baldwin apples \$5-\$6 per barrel in New York City; \$2-\$2.15 per bushel basket f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$3-\$3.25 per bushel basket in Washington.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 12 points to 15.29¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 18.06¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 16.42¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 33 points to 16.03¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 91 score, 36¢; 90 score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 20¢ to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 22¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 35

Section 1

May 10, 1930.

IN CONGRESS

The Senate yesterday voted \$60,000 to fight the mosquito menace in Washington.

Absence of Chairman Wood yesterday prevented the House appropriations committee from reaching a conclusion on the amount to be recommended for the continuation of Mediterranean fruit fly control work in Florida. (Press, May 10.)

RETIREMENT LEGISLATION

The Washington Post to-day says: "The new White House bill to liberalize the civil service retirement act will soon be enacted into law, it appeared last night. The deadlock in which the bill has been gripped for a month or more was broken by a statement from Senator Porter Dale of Vermont. Senator Dale, who is chairman of the Senate civil service committee, and thus is chief of the Senate conferees on the bill, announced that he was ready to give his approval to the measure. He will do this formally, he said, at an early meeting between Senate and House conferees....The principal difference between the two bills is that, whereas, under the Dale bill, the maximum annuity a retired employee may receive is set at \$1,200, under the new bill a retired employee may receive an annuity as high as \$3,000. It all depends upon what he puts into the retirement fund...."

SCHWAB ON BUSINESS

The outlook for the steel industry is reassuring and there is every indication that 1930 will be a year of normal progress for general business, according to the forecast made for the American Iron and Steel Institute by its president, Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, at New York yesterday, according to the press to-day. Mr. Schwab further asserted that business was in a healthier condition to-day than it was six to nine months ago. Mr. Schwab attributed the sound condition to wise management, also to progressive improvement in internal organization within individual units and to consolidations and mergers.

THE STOCK MARKET

The New York Times to-day says: "Except for the Government's crop report, which was more or less negative in character, yesterday was marked by no incident of importance. Prices recovered on the Stock Exchange, though most of the gains were moderate and the few early advances of larger scope offset by reaction before the close. The more striking fact about the day's market was the shrinkage in transactions to a trifle more than 3,000,000 shares--the smallest since the last week in February, when speculative inertia had at one time brought a full day's business down to 2,300,000....There were some signs of increasing ease on the money market, a natural enough consequence of the Stock Exchange liquidation....The Government's wheat crop report, given out late in the afternoon, had been awaited largely for its estimate of loss in growing acreage during the winter. This reduction of 11 per cent, or 4,700,000 acres, was about the average of recent years--greater than last year but less than one-half the loss of 1928...."

Section 2

American Institute of Cooperation An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for May 10 says: "The sixth annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation will be held at the Ohio State University, Columbus, beginning June 16. The Institute has come to be much more than a meeting of those concerned in cooperation. It is a school for the training of those engaged or to be engaged in that work and extends over five weeks. The training school idea is a sound one, for on no subject is there more need of education. Since among the several courses there is one on economics we rashly venture a suggestion: Let our agricultural leaders drop their leading strings long enough to take it."

East African Tariffs The African World for April 26 says: "Simultaneously to-day the Legislatures of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika adopted the new revised customs tariffs. The basis of the tariffs has been altered from rates classifications to classification by commodities, and all protective duties have been eliminated from the revised tariff, which is thus common to all three territories and co-ordinates and strengthens the position in regard to internal trade. The legislation provides, however, for the introduction of 'suspended duties' by any Government by agreement with their neighbors or by all the Governments. No changes in these suspended duties can be made except by the legislatures after due notice to the other territories. Suspended duties were introduced by the Kenya Legislature to-day, reimposing a measure of protection on bacon, hams, dairy produce, wheat, flour, ghee, sugar, and timber. These were articles previously protected, but the suspended duty margin has been reduced thereby generally reducing the extent of protection in all cases except that of timber. It is understood, however, that Uganda and Tanganyika only agreed that Kenya should impose suspended duties on bacon, hams, wheat, and flour, it being considered that the basic duties on the other commodities afforded ample protection with the additional burden of the inland railway freight and charges, which are at present borne by competing imported commodities. The revised common tariff reduces the duty on medicines, infant foods, municipal requirements, artisans' tools, cement, grey sheetings, rice, condensed milk, tea, and many other minor articles, the prices of which have dropped since the last revision of tariffs in 1923...The changes mean the following losses of revenue: Kenya, 26,000 pounds; Uganda, 1,250 pounds; Tanganyika, 10,500 pounds."

Food Influences Just how far and in what degree are Britons, Spaniards or South Sea Islanders the result not only of the food they eat but of the climate which produced that food? This question, promoted by recent scientific experiments in Japan tending to show that food changes our nature, is discussed in The London Daily Chronicle by Dr. D. Fraser-Harris, Fellow of the Royal Society (Edinburgh), who writes: "A Japanese research worker has for some years been experimenting by treating various foods with ultra-violet rays, and he asserts that after a certain period a Chinaman eating such food began slowly to change his national characteristics and to be transformed into an Indian. Scientists will be slow to accept a mere statement from one worker, since more exact proofs would need to be forthcoming as to the period of the experiments, the nature of the food and the stages by which this amazing transition took place. Yet biologists



will be the first to admit that there is nothing inherently impossible in such a change, for each one of us is the product of our national climate and certain foods which have become almost standardized by custom and tradition. Within the last fifty years, for instance, there has been a gradual but very great change in our habits in this country, and that change is reflected in our mental outlook. The average John Bull of 1830 was a man who ate largely and drank deeply, in much the same way as did the Germans of 1914. His vast meals of beef and beer would nauseate a modern business man who eats a light lunch...and whose evening meal is of quite modest dimensions. As a result, the old, bull-headed and slightly bovine outlook of 1830 has given way to a mental alertness which will stand comparison even with the hustling smartness of America. Climate, food and character are very closely related...The processes of human evolution are inevitably slow, but even within our own lifetime we can recognize changes which have occurred and can form conclusions as to their cause. It is already known that secretions from certain glands can completely alter the mental and physical nature of a human being, and if we could show that the activity of those glands is in some way influenced by food we shall have gone a long way on the path to changing our natures at will..."

Milk Study In Scot- land

An editorial in Dairy Produce for May 6 says: "Some months ago Dairy Produce and other dairy papers printed results of an investigation into milk nutrition carried on in Scotland. These results were so remarkable that they attracted world-wide attention, and were accepted as facts insofar as the investigation extended. As a follow-up to this first investigation the Department of Health for Scotland is to engage in further milk feeding studies along the same line, an appropriation of 5,000 pounds (\$25,000) having been made for the purpose. This further study of milk will be made to add new facts concerning its nutritional value and thus to further increase consumption of milk especially by children. London, Eng., advices state that the milk in schools scheme is spreading rapidly not only in the metropolitan districts but in country areas as well, and it is going forward in factories."

New Indus- tries

Commerce and Finance for May 7 quotes George E. Roberts, vice president of National City Bank of New York, as saying: "One hundred years ago, 75 per cent or more of the population of this country had to be on the land, in order, with the hand tools of that day, to supply a sufficient quantity of farm products, but to-day less than 25 per cent of the population is able to supply the farm products and 75 per cent may be engaged in other occupations which minister to the common comfort and welfare. These new occupations enlarge the circle of trade, the people in them exchanging services with each other and the farmers, enabled to do so and to enjoy the higher standard of living by reason of the increasing power and greater diversification of industry. Call the roll of the new industries of the last generation and note the new services in the trade circle: The electrical industries and their services, the automobile industry, the radio, the aeroplane, to name only a few outstanding ones, all made possible by the progress of industry and the release of labor from the production of the bare necessities. The overproduction of the world to-day is



in crude products. Apparently productive capacity is engaged too largely upon these and insufficiently upon the production of the finished goods ready for consumption. It can not be said that the people have all the goods of the latter class they want. The development of installment buying is a convincing demonstration that many persons have wants unsatisfied, and is it not a matter of common knowledge that this is uniformly the case? Would there be any slack season in the housebuilding or home furnishing industries if every family could have what it wanted in these lines? It will be said, of course, that slack trade is due to inability on the part of would-be consumers to buy, but since our wants are supplied by a combined system of industry and trade, the purchasing power of consumers exists in their own powers of production, and the latter should set the only limitation upon consumption. In other words, there never would be any unemployment if the industries were in proper relations to each other and trade was functioning properly."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for May 10 says: "The price forecasting work of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has on the whole been remarkably accurate. Of course, serious blunders are occasionally made....The more intelligent southern leaders are now sorry that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is prohibited by law from dealing with the cotton supply and demand situation. In the April, 1930, issue, The Producer, published the American National Livestock Association, is apparently trying to get livestock men to take the same attitude as the southern cotton men....The trouble is that the publication of supply figures only, means nothing to 999 out of every 1,000 farmers. We would guess that there are not ten farmers in Iowa who know whether 55,000,000 hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection is a supply large enough to break prices or a supply small enough to raise prices. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, however, has figures for a great many years past and can say with safety that a supply of 55,000,000 hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection will probably cause hog prices to break considerably unless something unusual happens to stimulate the export trade. What if the Bureau of Agricultural Economics does make mistakes in its price forecasts? Everyone who makes a forecast is mistaken at times. Mistakes are a good thing because they lead to further work and more perfect insight. We fear that the people who are attacking the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for price forecasting are those who are connected either directly or indirectly with the big exchanges who somehow feel that price forecasting is a monopoly of their own. The statistical bureaus of the Government may occasionally make mistakes, but 99 times out of 100 they are honest mistakes and not hooked up with the commercial considerations. We say, 'More power to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and may it improve its price forecasting work until the mistakes are even less frequent than at the present time.' To the livestock men we will say that the reduction in cattle and sheep prices which has taken place so far in 1930 was not due in any part to the prediction of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. People who believe that stopping price forecasts will prevent price declines remind us of the man who tried to stop a storm by breaking the barometer because the mercury was falling."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 9.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$11.25 to \$14.75; cows, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9.75 to \$12.25; vealers, good and choice \$9.50 to \$12; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$9.50 to \$11.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.75 to \$10.30; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75 to \$10.45; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9 to \$10.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.50 to \$10.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8 to \$9.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.06 $\frac{3}{8}$ to \$1.08 $\frac{3}{8}$; No.2 red winter St. Louis \$1.10 to \$1.13; Kansas City \$1.10 to \$1.12; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1; No.3 mixed corn Chicago $77\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Minneapolis $68\frac{1}{2}$ to $70\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 73 to $74\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $78\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $79\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Minneapolis $74\frac{1}{2}$ to $79\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City $76\frac{1}{2}$ to 78ϕ ; No.3 white oats Chicago $40\frac{1}{2}$ to $41\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Minneapolis $36\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $37\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Kansas City 41 to $41\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$2.50-\$3 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.95-\$2.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.50-\$2.75 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$2.25 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Florida Spaulding Rose \$7-\$7.50 per double-head barrel in the East; mostly \$6 f.o.b. Hastings. North Carolina Klondike strawberries brought 18¢-25¢ per quart in city markets; \$4.50-\$5.50 per 32-quart crate f.o.b. Chadbourn. Virginia East Shore Klondikes 30¢-35¢ per quart in Baltimore. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.25-\$1.50 per standard crate U.S. No.1, in consuming centers; mostly 75¢ f.o.b. Laredo. New York Baldwin apples \$2-\$2.50 per bushel basket in New York City; Michigan Baldwins \$2.75-\$3 in Chicago. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXX MINNEAPOLIS XXXXXXXX XXXXX \$2.50-\$2.75 CARLOT SALES IN CHICAGO XXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXXXX \$1.25-\$1.30 XXXXX XXXXX \$2.25 f.o.b. STEVENS POINT.~~
~~XXXXXXXXXX \$2.50-\$2.75 CARLOT SALES IN CHICAGO XXXXX \$2.25 f.o.b. STEVENS POINT.~~

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 6 points to 15.24¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 18.02¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 16.35¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 15.95¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $36\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 91 score, 36¢; 90 score, $35\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 20 to $20\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Young Americas, $21\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 22¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 36

Section 1

May 12, 1930.

THE TARIFF BILL

An impasse was reached by the tariff bill conferees on Saturday over the flexible provision, but Republican leaders expressed confidence that a satisfactory settlement would be consummated and a bill finally passed by both houses. (Press, May 11.)

CANADIAN TARIFF

The press to-day says: "An analysis of the new Canadian tariff law, which was designed to foster Empire trade and which, it is said, would affect, 'adversely in most instances,' American trade with Canada to the amount of \$225,000,000, was made public yesterday by the Department of Commerce. The analysis is based on telegraphic dispatches from Lynn W. Meekins, commercial attache, and A. H. Thiemann, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Ottawa. The new duties affect mainly iron and steel products, machinery, fruits and vegetables, while countervailing duties are also carried in the measure...."

MUSCLE SHOALS

The Associated Press to-day reports: "Taking the view that all possible means of satisfactorily disposing of Muscle Shoals to private interests should be resorted to before Government operation is considered, the House military committee has concluded in a draft of its formal report to the House that the Reece plan for leasing of the project 'is the very best that can be formulated.'...The Reece plan was substituted for the Norris resolution to provide for Government operation, which recently was adopted by the Senate. It would authorize the President to set up a board of three to lease the project for 50 years for the manufacture of fertilizer and development of power. Favorable action by the House would send the measure to conference...."

CITY GROWTH

The New York Times yesterday said: "Although only about one-twentieth of the population of the United States has been counted in the 1930 census, officials in charge of that great task think they see some faint trends in the development of cities over 100,000. The officials will not be quoted, explaining that conditions may change overnight. So far, however, figures from a selected list of important cities appear to indicate a rapid growth among southern cities, and a drop in the New England manufacturing centers, where the textile industry has heretofore played a great part in the population. Houston, for instance, leaped upward 110 per cent in the past decade, Dallas 63, Memphis 55 and Knoxville 34. On the other hand, New Bedford, Lowell and Fall River have all fallen in population. Population has not been counted in the largest cities of the East, but a computation has been made for a part, at least, of one of them, Richmond Borough of New York City showing an increase of 32 per cent...."

Section 2

Bacteria for Oil Extraction Science News-Letter for May 10 says: "Tiny bacteria may replace ponderous iron presses in the work of extracting vegetable oils from many varieties of seeds and nuts. This is the suggestion of John Woods Beckman, an Oakland industrial chemist, made in a report to the American Chemical Society. Vegetable oils are held in microscopic cells in plant tissue. The walls of these cells are composed of tough cellulose. The pressing of vegetable material for oils means crushing these cell walls. Exceptionally tough cell walls often offer so much resistance to pressure that extraction of fat is far from complete. A means of eliminating the cell walls not only would liberate the fat more perfectly, but would leave the remaining cellulose material in far better conditions for further working. The residue, a hard fibrous cake in the pressing method, is valuable as a source of by-products, chief among which is cattle food. To dissolve the cell walls by chemicals is inadvisable, because most substances necessary would affect the quality of the oil. These same walls, eaten away by the action of bacteria, would liberate the oil completely and untouched. 'There is a very prevalent hardy and vigorous bacterium that is easy to obtain from brewers' malt,' says Mr. Beckman. 'This bacterium has been pressed into service in a new oil recovery process.'..."

Egg Crop In Pennsylvania An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for May 3 says: "Last year Keystone hens laid 118,429,000 dozen eggs valued at \$43,081,420. This achievement enables Pennsylvania to retain the position as the foremost poultry State, a rank first revealed by the 1925 Federal census which showed that our annual egg production exceeded that of any other State by some \$2,000,000. Since that census the value of the annual egg crop has increased almost \$5,000,000. Nearly twice as many eggs are produced in Pennsylvania as twenty years ago. And even now we consume more eggs than we produce in this State. The egg is a small unit, but its aggregate classes as big business."

Ergot Preparations The Journal of the American Medical Association contains a lengthy editorial on "The Activity of Official Preparations of Ergot." This says in part: "The marked complexity and notable instability of preparations of ergot have baffled chemists as long as they have been interested in this important drug. In the extracts from ergot there have been found oils, plant acids, resins, coloring matter, carbohydrates, proteins, amino-acids, salts, alkaloids and amines....Recently the conviction has grown among pharmacologists both in this country and abroad that, while undoubtedly histamine and tyramine play a part in the pharmacologic responses to ergot under laboratory conditions, they have little or nothing to do with the action of ergot as used clinically. The reports, chiefly from Europe, of clinical experience with ergot substitutes, usually a mixture of histamine and tyramine seem to confirm this view...That the picture is not so gloomy as painted may be evidenced by results obtained in several American laboratories....Thompson of the United States Department of Agriculture has lately published analyses of ten fluidextracts immediately after preparation and then after nine months' aging. Although all of these preparations showed some deterioration, only one of them had fallen below the U.S.P. requirement. Swanson has made a similar series of examinations of fluidextracts kept

two years under varying conditions of acidity. His fluidextract kept at the acidity set by the United States Pharmacopeia had lost only 20 per cent of its activity at the end of two years, and fluidextracts at a slightly higher acidity had not deteriorated at all. There is no real reason why the American physician should not continue to use with confidence fluidextracts made by reputable firms in accordance with the Pharmacopeial method and shown by proper methods of assay to contain the activity required by the Pharmacopeial standard. If he uses other than official preparations, he should convince himself that the nonofficial preparation used actually possesses the properties characteristic of a standard ergot preparation. If it has been accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry for New and Nonofficial Remedies, the composition and efficiency may be depended on."

Living Cost

The cost of living, which has been decreasing since the end of 1925, is still dropping, and while it is higher than before the war, it has been maintained at a point considerably below the dizzy heights of 1920 during the past few years, according to a study completed by the National Industrial Conference Board. Within the last fifteen years the rise in the cost of clothing has been outstanding in the wage earner's budget, the board finds. Food follows closely, although since 1920 food prices have been below the general price level. The peak for fuel and light was reached in 1920, but a gradual decrease has been noted ever since. Rents were at their highest in 1924, after which the trend was downward until two years ago, when they became stationary.

Locust Invasions in Near and Middle East

An editorial in The Near East and India for April 24 says: "The invasion of the locust is one that few countries in the world have wholly escaped, if their whole history be considered; certainly every continent has known this Biblical plague. It so happens that that section of the world with which The Near East and India deals is peculiarly susceptible to the ravages of the insect. From India to Morocco the locust from time to time--and the periodicity of the plague is as yet undetermined--descends on the land to mock the farmer's hope of toil, and not even yet, when science has lent so much to the East, have the harmful ways of the locust been controlled. Obviously it is a danger which can be met only by international action, for the locust respects boundaries neither between States nor between Continents. For many years now the Mandated States of the Middle East have been acting in concert; each year there has been a conference. Last week a White Paper was published giving particulars of the agreement arrived at in May, 1926, by Turkey, Iraq, Trans-Jordan, Palestine and Syria. To these States it would appear to be necessary to add the Hijaz and Najd and North and East African States, such as Egypt, the Sudan, and Abyssinia. Recently, as the world knows, Egypt and Palestine have suffered severely from the remorseless hordes of insects, but the fight put up against them has been very stout, and the damage done has been infinitesimal compared with what would certainly have been done in the year, say, immediately before the war. Much, however, still remains to be done in amassing information upon the locust, and one can think of few subjects in which the States of the Near and Middle East could more fitly cooperate in the certain knowledge that benefit would accrue to each."

Rayon vs.
Cotton

An editorial in American Wool and Cotton Reporter for May 1 says: "A leading cotton goods authority has recently said to us that he would not have a cent invested in cotton carding and spinning mills except, perhaps, with a few exceptions in mills making industrial fabrics and a few other classes of goods. He maintains that rayon will be so improved that it will wholly drive out cotton; that rayon can be a substitute for silk and delustered the peer of cotton, and that it will serve every purpose that cotton now fills; that the costs of rayon production will be so decreased that the spinning of rayon, the squeezing of woodpulp through little spinnerets, will be so exceedingly cheap that no cotton grower can compete with it, and that no manufacturer can afford to card and spin the vegetable fiber. This is a proposition that demands some consideration, some study and analysis, as the man who said this is one of the soundest young men in the industry, a student, and a man who has spent more than 25 years in the industry, is a graduate of a textile school, a mill worker, a mill executive, a cotton goods merchant, and now a leading mill engineer. We took this problem to the head of one of the largest cotton goods selling agencies in the United States, a man who was brought up in the mill before going into the merchandising business, was the operating manager of a string of the most successful cotton goods mills of the country and a man who has recently turned down an offer of more than \$100,000 a year to become president and treasurer of one of the largest cotton and rayon mills in the country. He considered the proposition and said: 'I never thought of that before. As a cotton manufacturer I am going to give it some consideration. The rayon industry generally has been very successful. The manufacturers of rayon have been inordinately profited. . . Most of the new rayon companies, financed and established, have been extremely profitable. The wolves and the bears have got some of them, but generally they have made big profits. The opportunities in rayon manufacturing are wonderful. The chances for improvement are great. The fact that the costs of rayon production will be tremendously decreased are patent.' . . ."

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for May 10 says: "There is a broader movement in wool both at the seaboard markets and in the West. Demand, locally, is largely for the fine wools, with average to good French combing territory wools costing about 70 to 75 cents and choice staple wools from 75 to 80 cents, clean basis, depending upon the lot. Purchases in the West, which now are becoming fairly general, are being made substantially on the basis at which wool is selling in Boston. Directors of the Ohio cooperative have under consideration the question of withdrawal from the National Wool Marketing Corporation. The piece-goods markets are still more or less in the doldrums, although there has been latterly a better interest shown in fine-wooled goods. Foreign markets are steady and are waiting for London, which will have a fairly large offering of 143,000 bales."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 10.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.75-\$10.25; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75-\$10.35; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-\$10.25.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$7.50-\$7.75 per double-head barrel in city markets; \$6-\$6.25 f.o.b. Hastings. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs mostly \$3.75-\$4 per 100 pounds in Pittsburgh; mostly \$2.50 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.50-\$3 in eastern cities and Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.50-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$2.25 f.o.b. Stevens Point. North Carolina Klondike and Missionary strawberries 10¢-25¢ per quart in eastern cities; \$5-\$6.50 per 32-quart crate f.o.b. Chadbourn. East Shore Virginia various varieties \$8-\$11 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.25-\$1.50 per standard crate, U.S.No.1, in consuming centers; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Laredo. South Carolina Pointed Type cabbage \$1-\$1.85 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets. Mississippi pointed type \$3-\$3.50 per barrel crate in the Middle West.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36½¢; 91 score, 36¢; 90 score, 35½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 20¢ to 20½¢; Young Americas, 21½¢ to 22¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point to 15.25¢ per lb. On the corresponding day in 1929 the price was 18.14¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 16.30¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 15.97¢.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis, \$1.07 3/8-\$1.09 3/8. No.2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.12-\$1.14; Kansas City, \$1.11-\$1.13. No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago \$1.01; St. Louis \$1.02½-\$1.03½; Kansas City 96½¢-97½¢. No.3 mixed corn, Minneapolis, 68¢-70¢; Kansas City 73½¢-74½¢. No.3 yellow corn, Chicago 78¼¢-78¾¢; Minneapolis 74¢-79¢; Kansas City 76¢-78¢. No.3 white oats, Chicago 41¢-44¢; Minneapolis 36 5/8¢-38 1/8¢; Kansas City 41½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 37.

Section 1

May 13, 1930.

POWER BOARD BILL

The Couzens bill to reorganize the Federal Power Commission, establishing an independent body of three appointed citizens to take the place of the three Cabinet members now serving ex officio, was passed yesterday by the Senate without a rollcall, according to the press today. The report says: "Providing a salary of \$10,000 a year for the three independent commissioners, the Couzens bill would substitute them for the Secretaries of War, Agriculture, and Interior, now serving ex officio. Secretary Wilbur testified before the committee that the Cabinet members have not sufficient time to perform the duties of commissioners....."

IN CONGRESS

The House special appropriations subcommittee that investigated Mediterranean fruit fly control work, decided yesterday to recommend \$1,740,000 be made available for expenditure for inspection work in Florida.

The House military committee yesterday approved the report urging the adoption of the Reece plan for the disposition of Muscle Shoals, and instructed Representative Reece to file it with a view to obtaining early action in the House.

By a vote of 34 to 27, the Senate yesterday passed the third measure introduced by Senator Wagner of New York to help solve the unemployment problem. The bill, which now goes to the House, would broaden the scope of activities of the United States Labor Department to create a national system of employment offices and to assist the States in setting up similar bureaus. (Press, May 13.)

NITRATE INDUS- TRY MEETING

A Paris dispatch to-day reports: "Representatives of the Chilean nitrate industry, including the American Guggenheim-Ryan interests and officials of the Chilean Government, are meeting in Paris to consider the formation of a \$400,000,000 combination which would not only constitute a world monopoly in natural nitrates but would protect the natural product from the present disastrous competition of the synthetic nitrogen. The latter aim would be accomplished, according to reliable reports here, by a deal with the synthetic nitrate producers themselves, thus giving to the present project the character of a world-wide cartel in control of both the natural and artificial production....."

INTERNATIONAL BANK

A Basel, Switzerland, dispatch to-day states that the Bank for International Settlements, under the presidency of Gates W. McGarragh, of New York, officially came into existence yesterday. The directors confirmed the provisional decisions they had taken at previous meetings, before Italy and Great Britain finally had ratified the Young plan. An official statement announced that if the reparations commission formally stated the Young plan to be in force before May 17, the issue of bank stock and the payment of capital would take place May 20.

Section 2

Biological
Testing

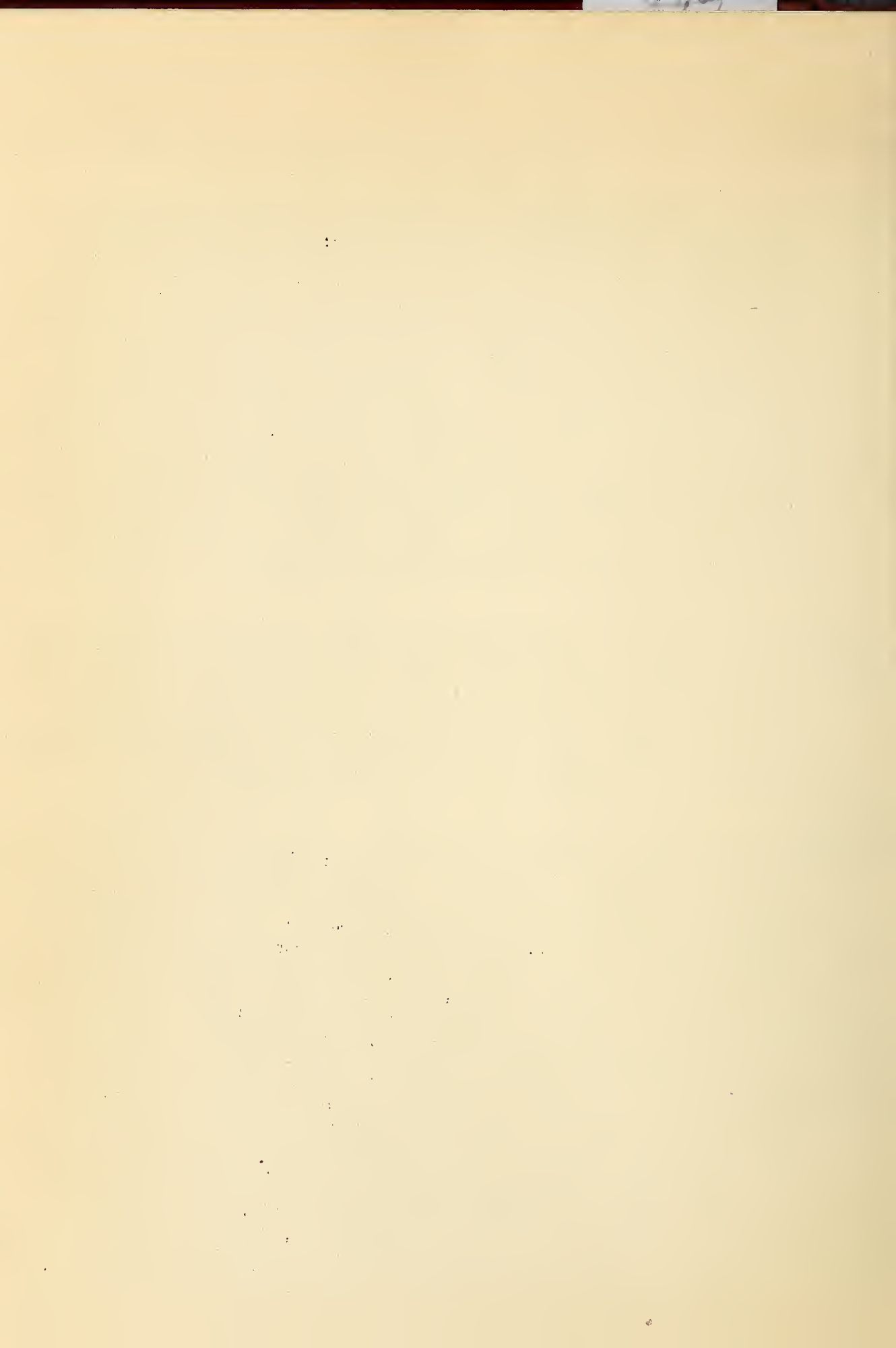
American Medicine for April says: "Relatively few people, and this applies to scientists as well as to physicians or laymen, as yet thoroughly understand the limitations inherent in various methods of biologic testing. It is quite well known that laymen will try almost any remedy, no matter how grotesque, and, because they fail accurately to correlate cause and effect, write sincere testimonials to the manufacturer attesting the amazing curative powers of the nostrum involved. It is quite as true that many medical investigators will make a few carelessly controlled tests of a serum or a remedy on an unrepresentative group of people and will report that 'clinical evidence' proves so and so about the powers of a remedy to cure this or that. In precisely similar manner it is a very common thing for purely scientific investigators to make tests involving groups of experimental animals and to make reports about their findings which may be statistically or methodologically invalid--or both. It may be agreed that carefully inbred rats will afford us reliable criteria by means of which we may judge how a human being will react when given the same source of vitamins or even, in some cases, the same drug or serum....."

Cattle Test-
ing in
Pennsyl-
vania

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for May 10 says: "Over a million cattle on Pennsylvania farms are now under supervision for control of tuberculosis. This is nearly three-fourths of the State's cattle population and indicates the extent to which testing is followed. The first of April 3,590 herds were on the waiting list for testing. Public sentiment, city regulations and farmers' interests are working together to clean the herds of tuberculosis, and neither the dairy industry nor the consuming public is suffering thereby."

Hungarian
conditions

The Statist for April 26 says: "The report of the Department of Overseas Trade on economic conditions in Hungary in 1928 and 1929 states that the cessation of the flow of foreign capital has adversely affected almost every branch of business, more particularly the textile trade in which the United Kingdom is mainly interested. Some encouragement is, however, to be drawn from the fact that the adverse trading balance for 1929 is smaller than it has ever been since the reconstruction commenced. This result was achieved rather by an increase of Hungarian exports than a decrease in imports. Moreover, during 1929 important sums of relatively expensive short-term credits were repaid by Hungary. Agriculture, the mainstay of Hungarian economic life, was badly hit by the very low prices obtainable in 1929 for wheat and other crops, and, in spite of a good harvest, the purchasing power of the large agricultural section of the community was much reduced. Industrial wages do not exceed an average of 55 pounds per worker per annum, and this necessitates a very low standard of living. In these circumstances, it is obvious that the present Hungarian market for imported goods, particularly the somewhat expensive higher grade British products, must be a very limited one. The United Kingdom proportion of Hungarian foreign trade remains fairly steady at 3 per cent of the total imports into Hungary, and 2.6 per cent of Hungary's exports. The reason for the relatively small proportion of Hungarian trade with Great Britain is found primarily in the fact that British trade prefers to follow the direct sea routes to which Hungary has no convenient access."



Land Assess-
ment

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for May 10 says: "It seems to be the habit everywhere to assess good land at much less than it is worth and poor land for more than it is worth. In Minnesota, where ordinary farm land is assessed at around 90 per cent of its true value, the good farm land is assessed at only 62 per cent, whereas poor farm land is assessed at 125 per cent. We do not know of any careful studies which have been made in Iowa along this line, but our guess is that on the average our best farm land is assessed at around 40 per cent of its true value, whereas our poorest farm land is assessed at around 90 per cent. The same thing holds true in the cities and towns where the finest residences are assessed at 35 per cent and the workingmen's homes are assessed at 80 per cent. Perhaps this situation is inevitable. At any rate, it is found in other States just as much as it is in Iowa."

Noise
Effects

The problems of accurate measurement of noises and methods of reducing them were analyzed May 9 at the third general meeting of the Acoustical Society of America, held at New York. Members of the society were told that noises in an office reduce the efficiency of employees by as much as 10 per cent, that the source of noises in houses and offices is within rather than outside the building.

Loud noises affect the human stomach in the same way that a cat's stomach is affected when it sees a dog approaching, members of the Acoustical Society of America were told Saturday at the second day's session of the society's third general meeting. They also were told that modern clothes for women absorb less sound than those of twenty years ago. The results of experiments conducted at Colgate University on stomach reactions to sound were presented by Dr. E. L. Smith. He found that "rather profound effects" were produced by loud noises in slowing up the involuntary muscular movements of the stomach. These effects he described as similar to what is known as the "fear reaction," and perhaps identical with the latter. The sound-producing quality of modern styles in women's dress was reported by V. L. Chrisler and W.F. Snyder of the United States Bureau of Standards, who discovered it during their investigations of sound absorption in theaters. They ascribed it to the different texture of modern women's clothes as well as to the length of skirts. (Press, May 11.)

Peach
Grading

An Atlanta dispatch May 11 reports that State regulations limiting the size of peaches in various classifications are to be abolished, and the designation of "unclassified" to culled fruit will be changed, Agricultural Commissioner Eugene Talmadge announced May 10.

Argentina's
Fur Indus-
try

A Buenos Aires dispatch to the press of May 11 states that Argentina's fur industry has progressed to a point that has induced the Government to cooperate with private enterprise in sending an exhibit to the International fur exposition at Leipzig in June. This will be the first time the republic's fur industry has been represented abroad. The high prices now ruling for nutria and chinchilla skins have caused Argentina to give more attention to protecting and breeding these animals, which abound in many parts of the republic.



Science and Prosperity John J. Carty, vice president, Telephone and Telegraphic Company, is the author of "Science, the Soul of Prosperity" in The Review of Prosperity views for May. He says in part: "The unparalleled advances which have been made in extending the benefits of light and power even to the most remote hamlets of the land, are due to many causes, scientific, economic and administrative. Enduring contributions have been made to the economic welfare of the country, contributions destined as time goes on to bring about in our social and industrial life still greater improvements, the nature of which we can as yet only dimly perceive. Fifty years ago, service such as is now rendered to the public was unknown; it did not then even exist. But to-day this service is so vital that without it the present industrial structure itself could not exist. Behind all of this lies a story of American enterprise, of administrative capacity, and of a public service effectively rendered, which is worthy of the admiration of all.... Without any increase in our stock of knowledge in the realm of pure science, the applied scientists would find abundance of profitable work to do. Nevertheless, in the long run they can proceed no faster than the discoveries of pure science permit. It is of the greatest practical importance, therefore, that we should do everything in our power to encourage and support the work of the pure scientists who are to be found in all of our universities and scientific institutions. The discoveries made by these learned men have no immediate practical value, and could not therefore bring to them or to their institutions any pecuniary return. Unlike applied science, pure science can not support itself. It must depend upon contributions of money from the public, from far-sighted patriotic citizens and men of affairs; from business and commerce and the industries which derive their prosperity or very existence from this field of human endeavor. The possibilities of research in pure science are boundless, because the resources of nature are without number. Great as are the scientific accomplishments of our day, they are small compared to the possibilities of the future...."

Southern Development A Cincinnati dispatch May 9 reports: "An elaborate program of investigation into the natural resources of eleven Southern States and the subsequent development of these resources was outlined May 8 at a meeting of the board of governors of the southern division of the American Mining Congress. The plans for the investigation and development will be communicated to the Governors of each of the eleven States for recommendation to the Legislatures. States represented at the meeting were Kentucky, Georgia, Texas, Florida, Arkansas, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee....."

Tanganyika Agriculture A 118,000 pound scheme for promotion of agricultural development and research in Tanganyika Territory has been submitted to the Imperial Government under the Colonial Development Act. Nine agricultural stations are proposed -- five for coffee, two for sisal, and two for tea. (African World, Mar. 15.)



Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products May 12.--Livestock quotations at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$11.50-14.25; cows, good and choice \$7-9.50; heifers (850-lbs. down) good and choice \$9.25-11.50; vealers, good and choice \$9.75-12.25; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$9.75-11.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.75-10.25; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.75-10.35; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-10.10. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9.25-10.15; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-9.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$7.50-8.25 per double-head barrels in eastern cities; \$6.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.25-3.40 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$2.65-2.75 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.40-2.90 in the East; \$1.80-1.90 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.50-2.75 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$2.25 f.o.b. Stevens Point. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$8.50-11 per standard 45 in eastern cities. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.25-1.50 per standard crate, U.S. No. 1, in consuming centers; mostly 75¢ f.o.b. Texas points. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$1.25-1.75 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets. Mississippi Pointed type \$3-3.50 per barrel crate in the Middle West. North Carolina Klondike and Missionary strawberries 14¢-28¢ per quart in city markets; \$5-6.65 f.o.b. per 32-quart crate at Chadbourn. Virginia East Shore Klondikes 15¢-21¢ per quart in New York City. New York Baldwin apples \$2-2.50 per bushel basket in New York City; \$2-2.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$3-3.25 in New York.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36 cents; 91 score, 35½ cents; 90 score, 35 cents.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 21½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 26 points to 14.99¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 18.28¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 23 points to 16.12¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 27 points to 15.70¢.

Grain prices: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat 13% protein at Minneapolis, \$1.09½-1.11½. No. 2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.14-1.15; Kansas City \$1.13-1.15; No. 2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago \$1.03; St. Louis \$1.04; Kansas City 98¢. No. 3 mixed corn, Chicago 79¼¢; Minneapolis 69-71¢; Kansas City, 74-75½¢. No. 3 yellow corn, Chicago 79-79½¢; Minneapolis 75-80¢; Kansas City, 76½-78½¢. No. 3 white oats, Chicago 41½-41¾¢; Minneapolis 37-1/8-38-5/8¢; Kansas City 41-42¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 38.

Section 1

May 14, 1930.

IN CONGRESS

The Senate yesterday passed and sent to the House the Harris bill restricting Mexican immigration to this country to about 1,500 annually.

The Senate yesterday passed the Capper-Cramton bill, providing for a comprehensive park program for the District of Columbia and its environs.

LIVESTOCK ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Federal Farm Board has been advised by the livestock co-operatives that they, on invitation of the Farm Board as provided by the agricultural marketing act, have selected the following to be members of the Livestock Advisory Commodity Committee: R. M. Gunn, Buckingham, Iowa, member board of directors, National Livestock and Meat Board, member marketing committee Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, and livestock feeder and breeder; T. C. Halley, Scottsbluff, Nebraska, lamb feeder; C. A. Ewing, Decatur, Illinois, livestock feeder, and member of board of directors Chicago Producers Commission Association; H. L. Kokernot, San Antonio, Texas, cattle ranchman, president, Texas Livestock Marketing Association, and member executive committee American National Livestock Association; Thomas E. Wilson, Chicago, Illinois, president, Wilson & Company, vice-chairman, National Livestock and Meat Board, and chairman, American Institute of Meat Packers Committee to confer with livestock producers; R. M. Hagen, San Francisco, California, managing director, Western Cattle Marketing Association and secretary, California Cattlemen's Association. The seventh member of the committee will be selected later. The committee holds its first meeting in Chicago to-day.

CUBAN MEAT TARIFF

A Havana dispatch to-day reports that cattlemen of Camaguey and Oriente provinces won a victory yesterday when President Machado, upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, signed a decree increasing the import duties on foreign meats and by-products. The report says: "For some time the cattlemen of Cuba have been facing competition from the import of dried beef, which has been sent to Cuba in large quantities from Spain and Argentina."

NITRATE INDUSTRY MEETING

A Paris dispatch to-day says: "The international nitrate conference called together at Paris to bring the producers of natural and synthetic nitrates into one of the most powerful world cartel agreements yet conceived, has virtually accomplished the first important step. As an outcome of the negotiations begun several months ago and just terminated here between representatives of the Chilean nitrate industry--including the Guggenheim-Ryan interests--Senor Don Antonio Huneeus, former Finance Minister of Chile, and the banking groups, a bill authorizing the creation of a \$375,000,000 corporation and consolidating the entire Chilean nitrate industry into a single operating unit will soon be introduced in the Chilean Parliament....."

Section 2

Farm
to City
Movement

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for May 13 says: "Incomplete census returns already indicate that the 1930 count will repeat with minor variations the previous story of migration from farms and villages into urban centers. And already sweeping generalizations are being made upon the strength of these early returns which may need extensive revision hereafter. So far as tentative conclusions may be drawn, it appears that cities between 10,000 and 100,000 population will show the highest ratio of gain, followed by those of 100,000 to 1,000,000, with the largest half dozen communities as a group coming third. Comparisons with ten years ago are all more or less affected by intervening annexations of territory, a factor likely to be found of special importance in cities of around half a million. Development of suburban municipalities has influenced census returns of the largest cities, though in reality a great city and its suburbs within a radius of twenty to thirty miles form a single economic community. Outstanding growth of the smaller cities at the expense of villages is in no way surprising and is not to be charged in toto to the movement away from the farms. The automobile had made it possible for men to remain farmers and yet remove their families from the farm or the cross-roads to substantial cities for the real or imagined advantages such communities offer. But there is also the undeniable fact that spreading use of machinery created a surplus of farm population long before the surplus of industrial hands began to give concern. The drift from the farms, so far from being the effect only of an abnormal condition of agriculture, reflects the long fall in the percentage of the total population required to feed it. Cities of the West and particularly the Southwest lead in ratios of gain. This was to be expected, though extension of city boundaries is specially characteristic of the West. In the South some striking city gains evidently reflect a growth of manufacturing there out of proportion to similar growth elsewhere. Much has been made of losses by such New England centers as New Bedford, Lowell, and Fall River; probably too much in view of the fact that Worcester, Springfield and Somerville together have gained 47,000 or 11.7 per cent against combined losses of 27,000 or 7.7 per cent for the other three. It will doubtless appear from the completed 1930 census that the urbanization of Americans as the first effect of the revolution in transportation since about 1910 still continues. Among its secondary consequences, however, one may expect eventually to find tendencies toward decentralization. Their first appearance will naturally be sought in the returns for the largest cities."

Highway
Beautifi-
cation in
North
Dakota

An editorial in Commercial West for May 3 says: "North Dakota has taken a long step forward in the protection of life and limb on its highways as well as in the matter of presenting its scenic beauties in a more attractive light to the people who visit the State and to its own populace. By order of T. G. Plomasen, chief of the maintenance division of the State's highway department all advertising signs are to be removed from the rights of way of the roads of the State. Increasing tourist business to States of the Northwest, no doubt, is responsible for the order. This fact also probably actuated C. M. Babcock, commissioner of highways for Minnesota, to make an appeal to the people of that State to help beautify their highways. The request was made in a bulletin just issued by the Minnesota highway department.

"We regret there is no law in Minnesota similar to that of North Dakota, compelling the removal of the eye-and oft-times sense-offending



billboards and advertising signs which litter the roads of Minnesota, even to the farthest recesses of the great wooded areas of the northern part of the State. Such signs are an abomination. They cut off vista after vista of beautiful hill and dale and lake and winding stream in this northern paradise of the tourist and they should be abolished."

Health and
Dairy
Cattle

An editorial in Country Life (London) for May 3 says: "Much concern has been aroused in the agricultural world by the order issued by the Minister of Health prohibiting the exhibition of tuberculin-tested cattle from herds producing graded milks unless strict segregation conditions are provided. The attitude of the Ministry of Health is perfectly logical. Cattle producing tuberculin-tested milks are kept under conditions which insure that they are removed from any possible contact with reacting or untested animals. This is found to be to the benefit of the cattle themselves and, consequently, of the milk which they produce. There is little point in taking so much trouble to isolate cattle if they are afterwards taken away from home and come into contact with animals which are reactors to the tuberculin tests. That this is a frequent experience is only too true, and the opinion of some eminent breeders of tuberculin-tested cattle is definitely against exhibiting alongside untested cattle or reactors. This matter has been raised on several occasions in recent years in connection with the British Dairy Farmers' Association's shows in London, and serious attempts have been made to restrict the entries to tuberculin-tested animals; but this proposal has so far proved unacceptable to the majority of the council members..... Whatever may be the average farmer's practice, it is becoming increasingly evident that many now realize that the elimination from cattle of tuberculosis is a matter of national importance. It is by no means the only serious disease which dairy farmers have to fight, but it assumes importance on account of its relationships to tuberculosis in human beings....The tuberculin-tested herd and graded milk have come to stay. The attitude of the Ministry of Health towards the exhibition of cattle from these herds may at first be disliked by would-be exhibitors and also by the promoters of the agricultural exhibitions. But it was inevitable that the ruling should be made some time, and it is, perhaps, just as well that it has come reasonably early in the history of the graded milk movement in this country. It will tend to secure for tuberculin-tested cattle the provision of separate accommodation at agricultural shows, and this will be in the interests of all."

Lamb
Situation

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for May 10 says: "Before the war, fat lambs ordinarily sold for just about the same price per hundred as fat hogs. During the past ten years, however, fat lambs have usually sold for at least \$3 or \$4 a hundred more than fat hogs and occasionally they have sold for almost twice as much.....Of course, the secret of it was that we have no lambs to export and a large number of the western lamb feeders were organized together to put on some very skillful advertising campaigns, especially during the late winter. As long as the supplies were not too great this scheme worked splendidly, but this year real trouble began. Lamb prices had been so high so long that finally the amateurs were sucked into the game. At the seven leading markets of the middle-west, lamb and sheep receipts during the late winter and early spring have been running from 30 to 50 per cent above the average of the past ten years. No wonder lamb prices have gone down, down, down until they are now as low or even lower than hog prices.....As I look at the

lamb situation and then consider cattle and hogs, I can see that the only thing which has prevented downright serious trouble for the cattle and hog feeder has been an unusual scarcity. With large receipts hogs might have gone down to \$5 or \$6 a hundred this winter. What I am wondering is how the cattle and hog farmers can prevent the supplies from increasing during the next two or three years."

Russian
Wheat
Farming

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for May 10 says: "An Iowa farm boy who is now one of the American engineers in charge of a big Russian wheat farm wrote in late March to his sister concerning some of his experiences. It seems that on his particular farm, which is not by any means the largest, they seeded 18,000 acres of winter wheat last fall and 50,000 acres of spring wheat this spring. This farm keeps sixty tractors busy, of which forty are eighty horsepower and twenty have twenty horsepower. At harvest time fifty combines are operated and it is quite a job to haul the wheat to a central point because this particular farm is spread out over a distance of about sixty miles in length and twenty miles in width. Most of us in the United States have been taught to look on the Russian peasant as a man incapable of learning. It seems, though, according to this Iowa farm boy, that things are stirring. For example, this farm not only produces wheat but a two-year agricultural engineering course was opened there in April this year with about 500 men enrolled. The collective farming efforts of the Soviet Government have been started so suddenly and over such a wide area that we can not help but expect many serious breakdowns during the next two or three years. Nevertheless the chances are that many of these large farms will be successful and will increase the world wheat surplus. We in the United States must keep in touch with this movement because our wheat prices will be affected by the degree to which the Russians are successful....."

Department of
Agriculture

Section 3

An editorial in Capper's Farmer for May says: "A youth movement, of which no one need have forebodings, is proceeding on the farms and in the small towns of this country. It is of great import to agriculture. It is developing the personalities of the men and women who will be the leaders of the farming industry in the very near future. It is a movement every citizen of our country should foster and aid. To-day nearly 700,000 boys and girls, mostly from farms and small towns, are enrolled in 4-H clubs. These clubs--there are close to 50,000 of them in the United States--are making over the rural life of America on sound lines, both socially and economically. Their members, boys and girls between 10 and 18 years of age, are learning to do by doing. They are learning team work. They are developing leadership and leaders. It is my judgment that the products of these 4-H clubs in the next few decades, will have the most to do in adjusting the farm life of this country to the industrial civilization that seemed for a while as if it would sweep agriculture and rural life into the back eddies of the stream of progress.When we say there are nearly 700,000 boys and girls in the 4-H clubs, that sounds like a large number. But there are some 11 million boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 on the farms and in the rural towns of America, who ought to be enrolled in the 4-H clubs. It is our ambition to have a county agent in every county in the United States, and 4-H club membership within the reach of every farm and smalltown boy and

girl in the United States.....The 4-H club movement, in my judgment, is one of the most significant and hopeful signs of this generation...."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 13.--Livestock prices quoted May 13: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: Steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$11.50-14.25; Cows, good and choice \$7-9.50; Heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9.25-11.50; Vealers, good and choice \$9.75-12.25; Feeder and stocker cattle Steers, good and choice \$9.75-11.25; Heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.75-10.20; Light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.60-10.30; Slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-10.15 (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations); Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9-9.90; Feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-9.

Grain prices quoted May 13: No. 1 dark northern spring (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 red winter St. Louis \$1.14-1.15; Kansas City \$1.13-1.15; No. 2 hard winter (12 % protein) Kansas City \$1.0; No. 2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1.02 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis \$1.04; Kansas City 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 mixed corn Minneapolis 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ -70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 75-76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 79 $\frac{3}{4}$ -80 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ -79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ -79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ -42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 37-7/8-38-7/8¢; Kansas City 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$2.50-2.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.85-1.90 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.50-2.75 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$2.25 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Florida Spaulding Rose \$7.50-8.25 per barrel in the East. Alabama Bliss Triumphs \$3.40-3.60 carlot sales in Chicago, sacked per 100 pounds; mostly \$2.75-2.85 f.o.b. Mobile. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1.15-1.50 per standard crate, U.S. No. 1, in consuming centers; mostly 75¢ f.o.b. Texas points. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage brought \$1.50-2 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hampers in terminal markets. Alabama Round Type \$4-4.25 per crate in Pittsburgh. North Carolina Klondike and Missionary strawberries ranged 15¢-24¢ per quart in the East; \$5-6.50 per 32-quart crate, f.o.b. Chadbourn. Missouri Aromas \$7.50 per 24-quart crate in Pittsburgh; \$5.50 f.o.b. Monett. New York Baldwin apples \$5.50-6 per barrel in New York City; \$2-2.20 f.o.b. per bushel basket, Rochester. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$7.50-9.50 per standard 45 in city markets; \$3.3.50 f.o.b. Brawley.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 25 points to 15.24¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 18.12¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 25 points to 15.95¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 35¢; 90 score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 39.

Section 1

May 15, 1930:

IN CONGRESS

A bill which would give the propagator of a new orange or a new rose the same protection under the patent laws now enjoyed by the inventor of a mousetrap has passed both the Senate and the House and was sent yesterday to the President for his signature. Every new variety of plant would be patentable under this measure except tuber-propagated varieties. (Press, May 15.)

The House yesterday passed a revised Senate bill to regulate the marketing of perishable farm products in interstate commerce, according to the press to-day.

There will be no further conference between the House and Senate on the tariff bill until the Senate passes upon the flexible clause withdrawing the President's power to change rates as well as the debenture provisions, put in the bill by the Senate and rejected by the House. Such was the ultimatum delivered to the Senate conferees yesterday, and as a result Senator Smoot on Friday will report to the Senate the disagreement on the two subjects and ask to be relieved of the promise to insist in conference on the Senate position. (Press, May 15.)

GROCERS AND PACKERS

An Atlanta dispatch to-day says: "The executive committee of the American Wholesale Grocers' Association recommended yesterday that the association provide funds, employ counsel and take any other necessary action to resist what the wholesalers regard as efforts to form a hostile monopoly among large packing interests....."

GREEK WHEAT DUTY

The Greek import duties on wheat and wheat flour have been increased, effective May 10, according to a radiogram from Frederick B. Lyon, commercial attache at Athens, according to the press to-day. The increases in the minimum rates, which apply to imports from the United States, are as follows (old and new rates in metallic drachmas per 100 kilos): Wheat, from 4.30 to 6.00; wheat flour of all grades, from 8.82 to 10.70. A surtax equal to three-fourths of the amount of the import duty is added. It is understood that the increases in duties were made to protect the Greek wheat production, which has been seriously affected by the drop in prices on the international markets.

EGYPT IN COTTON MARKET

A Cairo dispatch to-day says: "The Egyptian Government's policy of buying all the cotton offered it at fixed prices appears to have been successful despite prophecies of disaster. It is understood that it has disposed of practically all the cotton stored and is now prepared to continue buying June futures."

CANADA BARS PARROTS

An Ottawa dispatch to-day reports that an order-in-council issued by the Canadian Department of Agriculture under the authority of the animal contagious diseases act prohibits the importation into Canada of parrots, parrakeets, cockatoos, macaws, lorries, lorikeets and love birds.

Section 2

Livestock
Marketing

An editorial in Successful Farming for May says: "The Farm Board has presented its livestock marketing plan. This plan includes a number of interesting provisions. It would establish a National Livestock Marketing Association which would be strictly a commodity marketing association with centralized control. It provides for a National Feeder and Finance Corporation, for the recognition of the National Order Buying Company and for the establishment of a National Livestock Publishing Association. The proposed organization would be thoroughly democratic in control. Each cooperative group selling 2,500 decks or more annually is entitled to one director. A board including the manager of the National Marketing Association, the manager of the Feeder and Finance Corporation, and the manager of the National Order Buying Company would comprise a sales board to coordinate and control sales. The plan was adopted by a vote of 38 to 23. It was agreed that this plan will go into effect when two-thirds of all cooperative livestock marketing groups accept it.....In some quarters the objection is made to the plan that the local groups or the association manager will lose control of their stock. We are, however, unable to see the logic of this objection. If each individual farmer had raised the same objection in the past, there would be no local cooperatives to-day. Marketing conditions to-day have reached the point where local cooperatives acting independently are just as much at sea in marketing as was the individual a decade ago. We are out on a national market. The next step in cooperative marketing must be the welding together of local and State commodity groups into national commodity marketing organizations which can place these commodities where they are wanted at the time they are wanted and in the way they are wanted. Nothing short of centralized control can accomplish this. It is up to the local shipping association managers to use the same foresight to-day that their own farmer members used in joining the local cooperative in years past. The plan is as democratic as it would be possible to make such an organization."

Meat
Retailing

The New York Times of May 11 says: "Following a series of tests of a plan for retailing ready cut fresh--not frozen--meat in special packages, the Hygrade Food Products Corporation, packers of fresh and manufactured meat products, announced yesterday plans for opening a new type of butcher shop in New York within the next few weeks for demonstration purposes. The store, it is claimed, will present a novelty in butcher shops as the traditional meat blocks will be replaced by show cases and the floor covered with rugs instead of the usual sawdust. A group of girls will handle sales of the packaged meats. According to officials of the company, the system of packaging worked out by the company makes it possible for any retail food store to handle meats with little capital outlay....."

Power
Farming

An editorial in Commercial West for May 3 says: "A record production of 22,740 bushels of grain, 12,000 of which was corn, was made by Nels Nelson, near Meckling, South Dakota, with his general purpose type tractor last year. Mr. Nelson has only the help of a 15-year-old boy during the corn cultivating season and the usual extra help at harvest time. No horses are kept on this farm so the tractor worked over time. In the fall Mr. Nelson plowed 140 acres of land for corn and in the spring listed an additional 100 acres. With a four-row cultivator mount-

ed on his tractor, he cultivated 40 acres each day and every acre received four cultivations. Working in shifts, he and the boy were able to do as much as six men and 12 horses working with single row cultivators which was once the common practice in the Corn Belt. The estimated value of the crops produced on this one-man farm for the year was \$15,000. Power farming certainly pays."

Rabies from
Milk

An editorial in The Journal of the American Medical Association for May 10 says: "Nearly two years ago the question was raised as to the possibility of acquiring the infection of rabies from the milk of a rabid cow. At that time it was stated that the virus of a rabid cow was not known to pass into the milk. Certain knowledge on this point can not yet be claimed, but recent experiments in the department of clinical pathology of the University of Colorado School of Medicine tend to the conclusion that the rabies virus does not pass into breast milk. In spite of the assurance resulting from these experiments, it must not be forgotten that milk may become contaminated with the virulent saliva of a rabid animal. Such milk will probably be safe if it has been boiled, though it is not certain that the heat of pasteurization is sufficient to destroy the virus. Milk containing virus would be unlikely to cause rabies, unless some lesion in the mouth or in the gastro-intestinal mucosa was present to provide a portal of entry....."

Science and
Civilization

Christian Gauss, Dean of the College at Princeton, writes under the title, "The Threat of Science" in Scribner's Magazine for May. He says in part: "....What, then, is an experimental or physical scientist? He is a man who disentangles forces and phenomena and decides which are the same and which are different. His business is to count and calculate them. He is primarily a measurer. An experiment is a query put to nature and a really great scientist of this school, like Mr. Millikan for instance, is one who knows how to put to her a proper question. We do not mean by this that nature is finicky or has any sense of what Victorians used to call the proprieties. She has not. A proper question is only one of the kind which nature can answer. Is this hydrogen or helium? Is this light or electricity? He himself must refrain from answering, for in a successful experiment it is nature that answers and her answer will be the same if called for by any man of any nationality in any country in the world. The scientists measure and record and their procedure is perfect in proportion as it has been effectively sterilized against what might be called such personal contact and contamination. Mathematics has provided them all with a common recording instrument. Since they have all followed this same procedure of sterilization against human deviation and error, since they are all measuring the same clearly defined forces and substances, each worker contributes to the general fund of results and modern science has become the greatest international cooperative enterprise of all time. It would be folly to disparage the wonderful results which, in pursuing this method scientists have achieved. Sensible men are not inclined to do this. The great danger is not that modern civilization will interfere with the scientist but that the scientist may quite unwittingly interfere with modern civilization....."

Tung Oil
Trees

A centuries-old Chinese industry may soon be forced to yield its hold on the American market to an infant competitor in Florida, according to Professor M. Ogden Phillips in an article in Economic Geography. Each year American manufacturers pay from 10,000,000 dollars to 15,000,000 dollars to Chinese producers for this oil which is superior to linseed oil for the production of high grade paints and varnishes, and is used in the making of linoleum, insulating materials, soaps, water-proof cloth and paper, and many other products. The first tung oil tree in Florida was planted in 1906 and in 1913 the first tung oil to be produced on the American continent--2.2 gallons--was extracted from a bushel of the seeds. In the fall of 1928, over 160,000 trees had entered commercial production. Florida tung oil trees three and a half years old have produced over 300 nuts per tree in contrast to 130 nuts from a 10-year-old tree in one of the best groves of China. Certain individual trees in Florida have produced as much as four gallons (32 pounds) of tung oil in a year. The peculiar qualities of tung oil make it superior to linseed oil and give it a higher market value.

Department of
Agriculture

Section 3

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for May 10 says: "A bill has been introduced in Congress that would authorize the United States Department of Agriculture to establish standard grades of livestock. The establishment of marketing grades is one of the most important steps that could be taken at the present time to further cooperative marketing of livestock. While there may be a similarity between the grades of hogs that sell on the various terminal markets, it must be admitted that there is no similarity in the terms used in describing these various grades or types of animals. Top selling hogs are invariably spoken of as choice, yet a load which tops the market in December might be entirely different from a load topping the market in September. The producer has no way to know just what type of animal is selling best, unless he has constant contact with a terminal market or concentration point, when there are hogs in sufficient numbers to sort. Eastern cities use hogs of different weights and grades for their fresh meat trade, while the entire packing industry is confronted with a consumer demand for leaner meats. If we had standard grades, the producer and his marketing agency would be in a better position to meet the demands of the various eastern cities as well as the demands for leaner meat. Grades that are stable and can be interpreted are necessary if trading in hog futures is to be successful. The grading will eventually have to be done by Government licensed graders if the public is to have any confidence in this new venture. If the Corn Belt is to do an efficient job of producing and marketing its livestock, grades must be standardized....."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 14.--Livestock prices quoted May 14: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: Steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$11.50-14.25; cows, good and choice \$7-9.50; Heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9.50-11.50; Vealers, good and choice \$9.75-12.25; Feeder and stocker cattle Steers, good and choice \$9.75-11.25; Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.75-10.25; Light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.60-10.30; Slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium good and choice \$9-10.15 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations); Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$9-9.90; Feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-9.

Grain prices quoted May 14: No. 1 dark northern spring (13% protein) Minneapolis \$1.06-7/8-1.08-7/8; No. 2 red winter St. Louis \$1.15-1.16; Kansas City \$1.10-1.12; No. 2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago \$1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis \$1.03; No. 3 mixed corn Chicago 76 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ -70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 74-75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 79-79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ -79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 77-79¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ -42 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 37-5/8-38-5/8¢; Kansas City 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Alabama sacked Bliss Triumph potatoes \$3.50-3.75 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$3 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$2.40-2.75 in eastern cities; \$1.90-1.95 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.60-2.90 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$2.25-2.35 f.o.b. Stevens Point. North Carolina various varieties of strawberries 13-29¢ per quart in the East; Virginia 14-18¢ in New York City. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes ranged \$5.50-10 per standard 45 in city markets; generally \$3 f.o.b. Brawley. New York Baldwin apples \$5.50-6 per barrel in New York City; \$2.05-2.20 per bushel basket f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$2.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.75 per bushel in New York.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 22 points to 15.02¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 18.10¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 23 points to 16.13¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 15.76¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 34¢; 90 score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 40.

Section 1

May 16, 1930.

IN CONGRESS

The press to-day says: "The fate of the tariff legislation, which has been before Congress for more than a year, hangs in the balance. To-day its success or failure will be put to a vital test.

....."

The Senate and House conferees on the new bill to liberalize the civil service retirement law will meet tomorrow morning, it was announced yesterday by Senator Porter Dale, chairman of the Senate civil service committee, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The willingness of the Vermont senator to meet with Chairman Lehlbach, of the House civil service committee, and the other House conferees is proof that he is ready to come to an agreement....."

The McCormack bill to grant a half-holiday the year round to most Federal employees was favorably reported yesterday by the House civil service committee, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The bill, which has the indorsement of the Federation of Federal Employees, and the American Federation of Labor, would grant a Saturday half-holiday the year round to all Federal employees except those in the Postoffice Department, the Government Printing Office and some in the Interior Department and the Canal Zone....."

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Business conditions are fundamentally sound, containing elements of promise far more impressive than the present depression which, while irritating and puzzling and seemingly unnecessary, is one of those which occur periodically and thus far unavoidably in spite of the advance in economic science, Ogden L. Mills, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, declared last night at Washington, at the annual convention dinner of the Association of Advertising Agencies. Just now, Mr. Mills told the 200 delegates, "we are all the more impressed and depressed because the yesterday was so extraordinarily prosperous, and the sharpness of the contrast is accentuated by the rapidity with which the change has come; The day may come when we shall have so mastered our economic machine as to have it under better control," he continued, "In the meantime it is well to remember that these downswings do not wipe out the progress achieved during the forward movements, and when the onward march is resumed once more we start not from the old mark but from the new." (Press, May 16.)

CHILEAN NITRATES

A Santiago dispatch to the press to-day says: "Aiming at the complete amalgamation of the nitrate interests at Santiago, the Chilean Government has already drafted a proposition for a combination with a capital of 3,000,000,000 pesos (about \$363,000,000), to be divided into 30,000,000 shares of 100 pesos. The combination has already been accepted by 70 per cent of the Chilean nitrate soda producers and it is expected a few days will bring the proposition to 90 per cent...It is reported...that a general outline has been cabled to Paris to the world nitrate congress and that Chile's delegate there has been instructed to sound the opinion of the competing producers of artificial fertilizers in order to prepare the ground, if possible, for a world agreement covering all markets on both Chilean nitrate and the foreign synthetic products. Under the new program the Chilean Government would be a controlling shareholder in the combination....."



Section 2

Antirachitic
Value of
Milk

"The Antirachitic Value of Cow's Milk as Modified by Exposure of the Cow to Sunlight and to Radiations from a Quartz Mercury Vapor Lamp," by H. Steenbock, E. B. Hart, Blanche M. Riising, C. A. Hoppert, and S. Basherov, of the Department of Agricultural Chemistry, University of Wisconsin, and G. C. Humphrey, Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Wisconsin, is the subject of a paper in Journal of Biological Chemistry for May. A summary of the paper follows: "Daily exposure of cows to sunlight or artificially generated ultra-violet radiations has little if any effect on the antirachitic potency of milk. These experiments were carried out with Ayrshire and Holstein cows with coats for the most part unpigmented and with the radiations falling on the head, back, or udders, the latter being almost free from hair. The radiation period in some cases was continued for an hour daily at 20 to 30 inches with Cooper Hewitt or Alpine Sun lamps. Rats were used as the test animals for both prophylactic and curative technique. The results stand in marked contrast to our earlier observations with goats. No improvement in milk or butterfat secretion was observed. The well-recognized superior quality of summer-produced milk and butterfat must, therefore, have its primary origin in other factors than sunlight acting directly upon the cow."

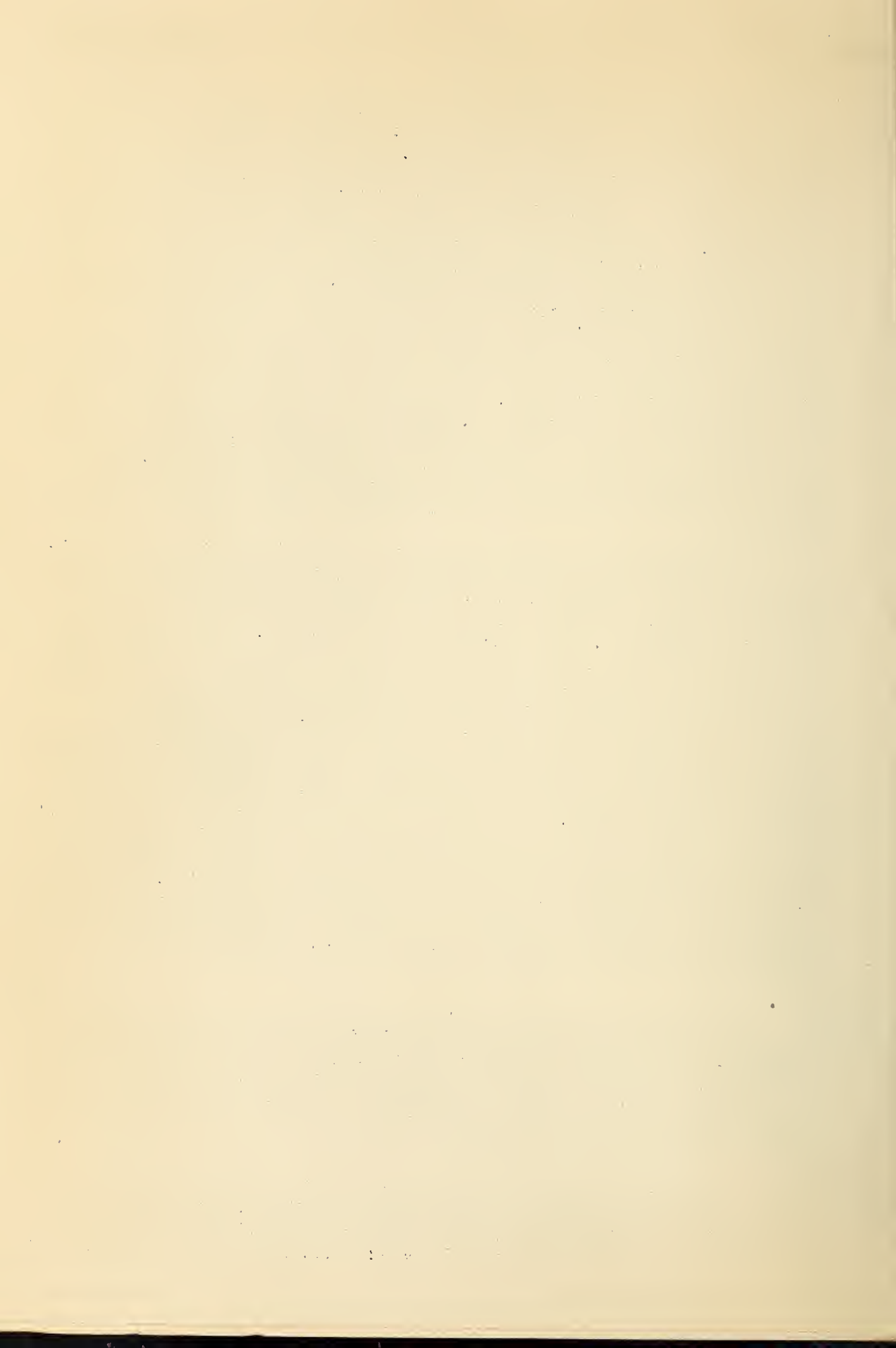
The same issue contains a paper entitled "Is Antirachitic Activation Induced by Ultra-Violet Radiations a Panacea for Negative Calcium Balances?" by H. Steenbock, E. B. Hart, Blanche M. Riising, S. W. F. Kletzien, and H. T. Scott of Department of Agricultural Chemistry, University of Wisconsin. The conclusion is as follows: "In an experiment in which the utmost precautions to exclude the consumption of activated compounds were taken, it was found that direct exposure of a goat to the radiations of a quartz mercury vapor lamp increased the antirachitic value of its milk very decidedly. This was in direct contrast to our experience with cows. Yet in spite of this it was observed that ultimately the goat showed a very decided negative calcium balance although originally with the beginning of irradiation a slight improvement in calcium retention resulted. In view of a simultaneous increase in the restlessness of the animal with the incidence of a pronounced calcium balance, it appears that the excretory elimination of calcium may be controlled neurologically as well as by the antirachitic factor. Whether or not this is effected directly or through some other mechanism, as for example, the parathyroid glands, is not known. Antirachitic activation therefore can not be considered a panacea for a disturbed calcium metabolism."

Cassava in
Cuba

The Pan American Union Bulletin for May states that there is an important project before the Cuban Commission of National Economic Defense for the increase throughout the country of large-scale production of cassava, or yucca. Among the products of this plant are flour, tapioca, starch, glucose, alcohol, fertilizer, and paper pulp, so that greater production would mean the establishment of several new industries in Cuba.

Machines
and Men

Theodore M. Knappen writes under the title "The Machine Turns On Its Master" in The Magazine of Wall Street for May 3. Mr. Knappen asks the question, "Is industry in danger of becoming a victim of its own mechanical efficiency?" He says in part: "....Take one illustration of



the prodigious ability of automatic machinery to destroy jobs. Out in Milwaukee is a manufacturer of steel products. It set out a few years ago to do for the assembling of parts what had long since been done for making of the parts, that is, to make assembling automatic. The particular product was automobile frames. The ideal was to produce frames as rapidly as oranges roll through a sorting table, without the touch of a human hand from start to finish. The company confesses a failure. Instead of a machine, coiled around three acres, that would be manless, they apologetically admit that all they did was to get a machine--it is practically one machine, although made up of many different units--that requires the presence of 120 men while it turns out 8,600 frames in a day! Even these men do little handling or touching. They have only to keep an eye on the blind dragon that works so smoothly in routine and riots so ragingly when it is disturbed. This monumental failure that cost \$8,000,000 and took the work of a large part of the time of his 500 engineers for five years is just this much of a failure: It originally turned out one complete frame, even to painting, every ten seconds. It has been pepped up to one frame every six seconds. Eight thousand chassis frames a day! Well, what of it? Enough frames from this one machine for half of all the automobile product of the United States. It could run one-third of its time and equip all the automobiles made abroad. One machine making 8,600 frames a day against a record of twelve a day in the same plant in 1904.....Now if one company has 500 engineers to 6,000 workers--one creator to every 30 producers--500 men striving to reduce the need of the 6,000--what must be the pressure for mechanization in the massed industry of America, with engineers and chemists applying the accumulated knowledge of all the recent fertile years of research? Perhaps what has already been done in the way of replacement of men by machines is only a start. Mechanization of the textile industries began 160 years ago. One person now produces as much yarn as 45,000 then, and the capacity of looms has been multiplied at least 2,000. Mechanization is more general and far more rapid of introduction now than it was. In another 160 years this may be almost a physically workless world for humans. Already it is a workless world for those unmade by the relentless machines.....The manufacturing census of 1927 found 9,076,550 wage earners as against 9,096,350 in 1919. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the number of railway employees fell from 2,023,000 in 1920 to 1,783,000 in 1926. It is certainly much less now. According to a calculation made in the Department of Commerce eight groups of industries reduced their working forces by 1,823,000 between 1920 and 1927. Agricultural mechanization accounted for 800,000 of the lost jobs. While the increasing productivity of labor is not an absolute measure of labor displacement, since the total volume of production constantly grows and men are called back to run machines, it does reflect the replacement of men by machines with reference to a given amount of output....."

South
Carolina
Tobacco
Crop

An editorial in The Southern Planter for May 1 says: "South Carolina tobacco growers have organized the South Carolina Tobacco Growers' Marketing Association for the purpose of marketing this year's crop. There is no doubt that the tobacco growers must organize if they ever expect to secure their share of the returns of the crop. The results of the South Carolina organization will be watched with much interest especially by growers in North Carolina and Virginia. The farm leaders in North Carolina and Virginia have been active in regard to organizing



the growers. Several meetings have been held. In this campaign it is hoped to inform the growers as to: (1) How the Farm Board can help the tobacco growers; (2) the 1930 tobacco outlook--relation between price and production; (3) what is wrong with tobacco farming and what can be done about it; (4) how a cooperative marketing association may help the tobacco farmer; (5) lessons learned from the Tri-State Association; and (6) a marketing contract and by-laws. Tobacco growers everywhere should study the problem of organization and cooperation and perfect an association just as soon as they are fully convinced of the merits of working together for their common good. The sooner they do it the better it will be for them."

Southern
Progress

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for April 30 says: "In the course of an address delivered in Atlanta recently by Dr. Harrison Howe, editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, marvelous new discoveries were told of that particularly affect the prospects and possibilities of the South.....Among the subjects brought forward it was said that the chemists told of a new refrigerating gas said to be non-toxic; a new and palatable food made from cottonseed, which also is made to produce, through chemical methods, sugar, meal, and oil; a method of extracting sugar from the foxberry which abounds in the pine lands in autumn; a means of producing metallic uranium, which is another of the metals which are beginning to make gold appear cheap; plans for eliminating carbon monoxide hazards; and vast projects affecting human health and profits in the chemical war on insects..... Doctor Howe, in warmly endorsing the views recently advanced by Dr. Charles Herty, so well known throughout the South as devoted to the exploitation of the southern pine and its many ways of aiding a section that is willing to help itself, reiterated the views of the latter in declaring that the pine tree of the Southern States will soon become one of the most important sources of white paper. The South does not possess any asset greater than her forests, Doctor Howe said, and added that the cost per cord of pulpwood is lower in the South than anywhere else in the United States. The distinguished scientist declared that as this section now contains 30 per cent of the standing timber of the country it was of vital importance to conserve and protect the trees with reforestation as a major proposition in view. There can be no denial of the suggestion than an intelligent program of forest conservation ought to be brought forward and receive generous and consistent support....."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

David Fairchild writes on "Exploring for Plants in Ceylon; With a Weather Eye Toward the Development of the American Tropics" in Asia for June. An editorial introduction to the article says: "Few persons are aware of the extent and importance of the work that is being carried on through the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction in the United States Department of Agriculture. The systematic work of plant introduction on behalf of the Government, first organized by David Fairchild in 1897, has entailed remarkable agricultural explorations of the world. More than 85,000 separate useful plants have been introduced and disseminated to the farmers and gardeners of America. In the following article Doctor Fairchild gives readers of Asia an intimate picture of the way many alien trees and plants find their way into the country and the intricate problems solved." In the course of his article, Doctor Fairchild says:

"I find myself overwhelmed when I attempt to describe the Peradeniya Royal Botanic Gardens, where we spent delightful days in collecting seeds and plant material of all kinds from the wealth of tropical trees and shrubs that have been gathered there. Like most tropical botanic gardens, it is essentially an arboretum, that is, the available space is largely taken up with trees, shrubs, or palms. There are few annual plants in it. It is to the everlasting credit of the colonial British of the nineteenth century that such a garden should have been attempted. Ceylon in 1821 was farther away in point of time from London than is any spot in the world to-day, yet the administrators thought a botanic garden necessary for the development of the colony, and they went about creating one with the same care they would have given a royal garden in England....."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 15.--Livestock prices quoted at Chicago on slaughter steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$11.50-14.25; cows, good and choice \$7-9.75; heifers (850 lbs. down) good and choice \$9.75-11.85; vealers, good and choice \$10.50-13; feeder and stocker steers, good and choice \$9.75-11.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9.65-10.10; light lights (130-160 lbs.) medium to choice \$9.50-10.25; slaughter pigs (90-130 lbs.) medium, good and choice \$9-10. Slaughter lambs, good and choice (84 lbs. down) \$8.85-9.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$8-9.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$2.40-2.90 per 100 lbs. in eastern cities; mostly \$2-2.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.80-2.90 carlot sales in Chicago; very few \$2.50-2.60 f.o.b. Stevens Point. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs \$3.65-3.90 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$3 f.o.b. Mobile. Mississippi Pointed type cabbage \$3.50-4.50 per barrel crate in city markets; mostly \$3 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. North Carolina various varieties of strawberries 14-25¢ per quart in the East. Missouri Aromas \$5-5.50 per 24-quart crate in Kansas City. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1-1.40 per standard crate, U.S. No. 1, in consuming centers; mostly 75¢ f.o.b. Texas points. New York sacked Yellow Varieties \$1.40-1.50 per 100 lbs. in New York City. New York Baldwin apples \$5.50-5.75 per barrel in New York City and Virginia Yellow Newtowns \$6-7. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$6-8 per standard 45 in city markets; \$2.75 f.o.b. Brawley.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 2 points to 15.04¢ per lb. On the corresponding day in 1929 the price was 18.32¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 16.12¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 15.75¢.

No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis \$1.07-7/8-1.09-7/8. No. 2 red winter, St. Louis \$1.16-1.18; Kansas City \$1.10-1.12; No. 2 hard winter (not on protein basis), Chicago \$1.03; St. Louis \$1.03½; Kansas City 97¾¢; No. 3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 69-71¢; Kansas City 73-76¢. No. 3 white oats, Chicago 40-42¢; Minneapolis 37-3/8¢-38-7/8¢; Kansas City, 43-43½¢.

Wholesale prices of creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34½¢; 91 score, 34¢; 90 score, 33½¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20½-21½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

